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Colonial Office. Class 5. 1544. (Bundle)

Copy.

Instructions for Our Trusty &  
Wellbeloved Robert Dinwiddie Esq.  
Our Lieutenant Governor of Our Colony  
George R & Dominion of Virginia in America  
Given at Our Court at Kensington  
the 28<sup>th</sup> Day of August 1753. in the  
Twenty Sixth Year of Our Reign.

Whereas you have represented in your Letter of  
the 16<sup>th</sup> June last, past, to Our Commissioners of  
Trade and Plantations, the Utility of building some  
Forts upon the River Ohio, in the Western Part of  
Our Colony of Virginia, for the Security and Pro-  
tection of Our Subjects, and of the Indians in Al-  
liance with us, and have prayed that a sufficient  
Number of Cannon should be sent from hence, to  
be placed in the said Forts; We have thought fit,  
with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to approve,  
that proper Forts should be erected on the said  
River for the Defence, and at the Charge of the  
Inhabitants of Our said Colony, agreeable to Your  
Proposal; And We have thereupon been pleased,  
by Our Order in Council, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst, a  
Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, to command Our



Lieutenant General, and Principal Officers of Our Ordnance to cause the necessary Directions to be given, that Thirty Cannon of Four Pounders, with a full Proportion of Stores, be forthwith put on Board a proper Vessel, in order to be sent and consigned to You Our Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, for the Use abovementioned; and Our Will and Pleasure is, that you use your utmost Endeavours to erect the said Forts, as soon as the Nature of the Service will admit; And, lest you should meet with any unexpected Difficulties or Obstructions in carrying on the said Works, Our farther Will and Pleasure is, that you should forthwith cause the whole or such Part of Our Militia of Our Province of Virginia, now under your Government, to be drawn forth and armed, as you may judge necessary for Our Service; And in case any of the Indians, not in alliance with Us, or dependant upon Our Crown, or any Europeans, under Pretence of Alliance with the said Indians, or under any other Pretext whatsoever, should presume to molest or interrupt you in the Execution of these Our Orders, You are first to represent Our undoubted Right to such Parts of the said River Ohio, as are within the Limits of Our Province of Virginia, or any other Our Province or Provinces in America,



and to require the peaceable Departure of any such Europeans, or Indians offering to molest or hinder you from carrying on the Forts you are hereby authorized and empowered to erect; but, if, notwithstanding such peaceable Representations, they should still persist in endeavouring to obstruct the Execution of these Our Orders, Our Will and Pleasure is, that you should repel Force by Force.

And whereas We have received Information of a number of Europeans, not Our Subjects, being assembled in an hostile Manner upon the River Ohio, intending, by Force of Arms, to erect certain Forts on the said River, within Our Territory, contrary to Our Peace, and the Dignity of Our Crown; We do hereby strictly enjoin you, to make diligent Enquiry into the Truth of this Information; and, if you shall find, that any Number of Persons whether Indians or Europeans, shall presume to erect any Fort or Forts within the Limits of Our Province of Virginia, you are first to require of them peaceably to depart, and not to persist in such unlawful Proceedings, and if, notwithstanding Your Admonition, they do, still endeavour to carry on any such unlawful and unjustifiable Designs, We do hereby strictly charge and command you, to drive them off



by Force of Arms, in the Execution of which, all  
Our Officers, Civil and Military, within the Lim-  
its of your Government, are to be aiding and  
assisting to the utmost of their Abilities.

G. R.

Endorsed copy / Instructions for the / Lieut. Gov.  
-nor of / Virginia.





To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, Guardian of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and His Majesty's Lieutenant within the same.

May it please Your Majesty,

In Obedience to His Majesty's Commands signified to us by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, One of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in his Letter of the Third Day of August last; We have considered the Petition of S<sup>r</sup> William Keith and others whereby they humbly pray, that for the sake of extending His Majesty's Dominions in America, and for the better Defence and Security of the British Colonies already Planted there, His Majesty would be gracious. ly pleased to grant them under a proper Form of Government<sup>[p. 2]</sup>; a certain Tract of Land describ'd in a Map annexed to their Petition, situated Westward of the great Ridge of Mountains on the Back of His Majesty's Province of Virginia, upon which they propose with proper Encouragement, to settle some Thousands of Families to be drawn from the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, without any Charge or Expence to the Crown.

We have discoursed several times with



the Petitioners upon this Subject, but whilst We were preparing our Representation thereupon to His Majesty, We were made acquainted with the several Pretensions of the Lords Baltimore and Fairfax, and of the Executors of the late Mr. Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, to the Lands in Question: And having conferred thereupon with them, the Lord Baltimore communicated to Us a Copy of His Patent for the Province of Maryland, and acquainted Us that He apprehended the Tract of Land Petitioned for, was included within his Patent. The Lord Fairfax did also lay Claim to the said Land, as being Part of the District of which He is Proprietor in the Province of Virginia, and the Executors of the late Mr. Penn put in their Claim to it likewise, as appertaining to the Province of Pennsylvania.

Upon the whole therefore, in order to clear up and ascertain the Validity of these different Pretensions, We would most humbly propose to Your Majesty, that Commissioners may be appointed on the Part of the Province of Virginia, and likewise of the several Claimants abovementioned, who should be properly authorized to Settle and Mark out the Boundaries of their respective Provinces of Virginia and North Carolina; And that the necessary Directions be given to His Majesty's Governor



of Virginia / to Summon the Claimants to appoint<sup>[p. 4]</sup>  
 their Commissioners for the said Survey within a  
 limited time, that so the Right to the Land in  
 Question may be clearly understood, and if the same  
 should appear to be in the Crown, His Majesty may  
 be at Liberty to make such Grants and Regulations  
 for the Setling and Cultivation thereof as shall  
 be agreeable to His Royal Pleasure.

Which is most humbly Submitted.

J. Pelham

Martin Bladen

Edw. Ashe

P. Dominique

Orl. Bridgeman

Whitehall

July 20<sup>th</sup> 1732 }

Endorsed Represent<sup>n</sup> of ye Board of / Trade upon ye  
 Pet<sup>n</sup> of S<sup>r</sup> / Wm Keith Es<sup>r</sup>. July 20. 1732.



From A W 1. 660

45

My Lord,

Having received from Major Gorch Lieut. Tenant Governor of Virginia, an Extract of a Letter from the Commissioners of Indian Affairs dated at Albany the 13<sup>th</sup> of July 1739; to the Governor of New York, in relation to an Expedition, set on Foot by the French against the Southern Indians in Friendship with His Majesty's Subjects; We take Leave to inclose to Your Grace a copy of the said Extract upon this subject. We are,

My Lord,

Your Grace's

most obedient and

most humble Servants

Martin Bladen

Ar Croft

R. Plumer.

Whitehall

October the 18<sup>th</sup> 1739 }

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Endorsed Oct<sup>r</sup> 18. 1739. / Board of Trade. / Expedition of  
the / French against the / Southern Indians.



Copy of An Extract of a Letter from the  
Gov<sup>r</sup> of New York, received from the Com.  
miss<sup>r</sup> of Indian Affairs at Albany, dated  
the 13<sup>th</sup> July 1739, which He sent to the  
Gov<sup>r</sup> of Virginia.

[The same as copied in C.O. 5.

1324. with T. 55.]

Endorsed Extract of a Lett<sup>r</sup> from the / Commiss<sup>r</sup> of  
Indian Affairs to / the Lieut. Gov<sup>r</sup> of N. York / July 13<sup>th</sup> 1739 /  
in the Board of Trade's of / Oct<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1739.



N. York 16<sup>th</sup> June 1739.

Sir,

I do myself the Honour to send your Excellency a copy of a Letter which I lately received from the Commissioners for Indian affairs at Albany with a copy of my answer And a copy of my Letter to the Lords of Trade thereon; I have done myself the honour likewise to write to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle on this Subject, I hope that upon a representation thereof the Governour of Canada will be ordered to desist from attempting to make any settlements on this side of the lake, for I fear nothing that I can say will divert him, if he has any such Intention, nor do I think I ought to use any other means, untill I receive his Majesties commands, especially as the limits of our & their Claims are not precisely determined, yet I presume to think that as these Lands have been above 40 years purchased from the Indians & possessed by us, our claim<sup>(p. 2)</sup> to them is very clear. I give your Excellency the trouble of this Letter, that you may be early apprized of the Matter, hoping what I have done will receive your approbation, I humbly recommend myself to the continuance of your Excellency's protection, I am with the most profound Honour & respect—

Sir



Your Excellencies

most humble and

most obedient Servant

Geo: Clarke

The Right Honorable Horatio Walpole Esq



from A W I 660

J. J. C. L. N. Y. C. M. S.  
W. 45

Copy

N. York June 15<sup>th</sup>. 1759.

My Lords.

I do myself the Honour herewith to send to yr. Lordships A copy of a Letter I received from the Commissioners for Indian Affairs with my answer, The Lands that the French talk of settling were purchased from The Indians, & granted by patent under the Seal of this province in the year 1696. to one Godfrey Pellins who was afterwards resumed by act of assembly, whereby they became vested In the Crown; And I presume to hope upon a Representation of the Matter at the Court of France that orders will be given to the Governor of Canada not to make any settlement on this side of the Lake. These Lands your Lordships will perceive by the Map I sent you, lye between the French Fort at the Crown point and Albany, where I Intend to settle some Scotch Highland Familys who came hither last year, having promised to give them Lands gratis, some of them went about 3 weeks ago to view the Lands, but are not yet returned, but I doubt when they are Informed of the designs of the French they will be discouraged, It is the Interest of the Province in general, & more particularly of the people of Albany to Encourage those Scots. To settle there by giving them some assistance, for they are very poor, yet I find no



disposition in the Assembly to do it; what the people of Albany will do by a voluntary contribution is yet uncertain.

I do myself the Honor to write to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, mentioning to him the Map I sent your Lordships whereby he will see the Situation of the wood Creek; I humbly hope your Lordships will be pleased to take the Matter into your Consideration, and to give me directions how to act herein; The only Information the Commission<sup>rs</sup> for Indian affairs have at present, is from an Indian, and such Intelligence is not always to be depended on, however as there is some probability, that the French will now or soon, make such an attempt, I thought It my duty to lay this before your Lordships—

I humbly recommend myself to y<sup>r</sup> Lordships protection, & am with the highest Honour & regard—

My Lords &c

Ls Clarke

The Right Honorable the Lords  
Commissioners for Trade &  
plantations



Copy

N. York 14<sup>th</sup> June 1739

Gentlemen.

I have your Letter of the 7<sup>th</sup> Inst.<sup>t</sup> where  
 .in you Inform me that the Intendant with forty  
 Battos & four Frenchmen in each Battre was going  
 from Canada to the Crown point in order to settle  
 some French familys along the Wood Creek, I would  
 by any means prevent them, and at present I know  
 none better than that you send a Man or two to  
 take a formal possession of those lands by making  
 a Hut and Erecting a Flag thereon, Instructing them  
 that if any of the French come thither to Inform them  
 that those Lands belong to the King of Great Britain,  
 that they were above 40 years ago purchased from  
 the Indians by his Majesties Subjects, and granted to  
 them, And to forbid the French to make any settle-  
 .ments thereon, Representing to them, that if they make  
 any such attempt, It would be an open Infraction of  
 the Treaty subsisting between the two Crowns, And  
 that this opposition may have the greater Weight, you  
 will do well to call the Sachems or principal Rulers  
 of the Indians Together, and acquaint them with the  
 Steps the French are taking, & to make them sensible  
 that if they succeed in making those Settlements they  
 will be in danger of being dispossessed by them of  
 all the lands they now claim, / It being the Custom<sup>[P2]</sup>



of the French to take that by force wh<sup>ch</sup> we purchase from them for valluable Considerations, having thus made the Indians sensible of the ill consequences that will attend them from this Inroadment of the French, you are to Induce them to go to the Crown point, or where else the Commanding officer of the French should be, and in the Name of their whole nation to forbid them to make any settlements on those or any other of their Lands, I leave it to you to give what further Instructions (to the men you send to take possession) you Think may most effectually answer the end proposed.

I am &c

G. Clarke

Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany.



copy.

Albany 7<sup>th</sup> June 1739.May it please your Hon<sup>r</sup>.

We can't omit acquainting your Hon<sup>r</sup> that we are Informed by an Indian who came hither from Canada, that the Intendant accompanied with 30 Battes with four Frenchmen in each were going to the Crown point and from thence designed to go to settle sundry families French on Land along the Wood Creek, being the same where your Honour Intended to place the Scotch Highlanders, We thought it our duty to send an express to go up as far as the Fork where Fort Anne was, where we are told that Leber and some other French are now, if this Report be true we are of opinion will prove so, we should be glad to know your Honours pleasure what must be done, in case the French attempt to settle those Lands & Inroach so far on his Majesties Empire in taking possession of his Frontiers in these parts, as soon as our Messenger Returns shall acquaint your Honour with his Report, mean while we are with esteem -

your Hon<sup>r</sup>s most humble Servts

Ph: Livingston

Edward Clarke

Cw<sup>t</sup> Holland

Dirck Jan Broeck

from the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of Indian  
affairs at Albany.



From A. W. 1. 662.

My Lord,

Having lately received a Letter from Col<sup>d</sup>.  
Gooch Lieut. Governor of Virginia, dated Feby 14<sup>th</sup>. 1742<sup>o</sup>  
giving An Account, among other Things of a "Skirmish  
between some of the Northern Indians, with whom  
were some white Men supposed to be French, and the  
English Inhabitants seated on the Westside of the  
Great Mountains," and transmitting some Letters the  
Governor received relating thereto, We take Leave to  
inclose to Your Grace, Copies & Extracts of the same  
for Your Grace's Information. We are

My Lord,

Your Grace's

most Obedient and

most humble Servants,

Monson

R Phurner.

B Keene

M Bladen

Whitehall  
May 18<sup>th</sup>. 1743 }

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle

Endorsed May 18. 1743. / Board of Trade.



From A. W. I. 665.

The Field notes taken in running of the<sup>11</sup>  
Boundary Line of the Land of the Right  
Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax. Between  
the head Springs of Potowmack and Rappahannock.  
Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, Peter Hedgman,  
Esquires having been commissioned on behalf of  
His Majesty, and the Honourable William Fairfax,  
Charles Carter, and William Beverley Esquires, on be-  
half of The Lord Fairfax. The said Commissioners  
for His Majesty, and William Fairfax & William  
Beverley, Commissioners for the Lord Fairfax, together  
with their respective Surveyors, met September the fif-  
teenth, One Thousand seven hundred and Forty six,  
at the Appointed Rendezvous, and having agreed with  
Chain barriers, Markers, and other Attendants, and ad-  
justed all necessary Matters, proceeded on the twenty  
fifth of the same Month to run the Said Boundary  
from the Head or first Spring of the Conway, accord-  
ing to his Majesties Order in Council of the eleventh  
day of April, One Thousand seven hundred and forty  
five, North West, the Variation of the Needle was ob-  
served in a cave of the Blue Ridge of Mountains,  
and found to be Three degrees twenty minutes Westerly,  
and by the Needle our course is North forty one  
degrees forty minutes Westerly.



Poles...

- 110 — We came to the top of the Blue Ridge.  
320 — We crossed a small Branch running to the left hand.  
530 — We crossed the South Branch of Naked Creek running  
to the Left at the foot of a Mount.  
770 — The top of a Mountain

Friday the twenty-sixth.

- 1000 — The foot of a Mountain, and the North Branch of Naked Creek.  
1220 — The top of a Mountain  
1340 — The foot of it.

Saturday the twenty-seventh.

- 1880 — The top of a Mountain.  
3320 — We crossed the South Branch of Shannandoa River.

Sunday the twenty-eighth.

We remained in our camp, we observed the Variation  
of the Needle and found it one degree and thirty  
minutes Westerly.

Monday the twenty-ninth.

Our course by the Needle is North forty three degrees  
thirty minutes West.

- 764 — The top of a Mountain in the Peaked Mountain Ridge.  
920 — The top of another Mountain in the Peaked Mountain Ridge.  
1000 — We crossed the fountain of Life Branch.  
1160 — The top of the Peaked Mountain Ridge.  
1820 — Ended this day.

Tuesday the thirtieth

- 210 — We crossed Smith's Creek.



Poles

422 — We crossed the Indian main Road as agreed on by  
the Treaty of Lancaster.

810 — We crossed the North Branch of Shannandoa River.

1600 — We marked a Pine with two Notches and one Chop  
for Twenty One Miles

Wednesday October the first

960 — We marked a twenty four mile tree in John Dobkins  
Cornfield

Thursday the Second

This day the Honourable William Fairfax Esquire,  
returned, finding himself unable to go through with  
so fatiguing an Expedition

620 — We crossed Benjamin Allens Mill Creek

1560 — the top of Black Jack Hill

1640 — We crossed one of the head Branches of Stony Creek.

Friday the third

604 — The top of the North Mountain, alias the Devils  
back Bone, we marked a Chestnut oak, thirty one Miles

824 — We crossed Purgatory Branch

1104 — Encamped by the Branch in a Valley between the  
Mountains.

Saturday October the 4<sup>th</sup>

140 — We marked an Ash and an Oak thirty three Miles

206 — We crossed Wallens Mill Road

700. — We got to the top of a Mountain of Cacapehon, the  
Valley of Cacapehon bears down North thirty degrees



Poles

Coast, We crossed several steep mountains, and after running one thousand six hundred and sixty poles in the whole this day we encamped

Sunday the fifth.

Not finding Water for ourselves or Horses we are obliged to proceed.

80 — We marked a pine thirty eight miles, and crossed the points or Spurs of several very steep mountains

400 — We marked a white Oak thirty nine miles on the side of a mountain

700 — We crossed the main branch of Cacapehon closely hemmed in with Mountains.

720 — We marked a tree forty miles

1040 — We marked a pine forty one miles

1360 — We marked a tree forty two miles

After running One thousand three hundred and eighty poles this day we encamped.

Monday October the Sixth

We ran six hundred and eighty two poles to the South Branch of Wappacomus.

Tuesday the Seventh

620 — We crossed several mountains to the top of the great Mountains of the River and marked a pine forty six miles; having ran One thousand and eighty poles we encamped. Here is no Water.

[Wednesday]



Poles Wednesday the Eighth

- 180 — We marked a pine forty eight Miles
- 500 — We marked an Ash forty nine Miles
- 710 — We crossed a path
- 820 — We marked a white Oak fifty Miles
- 1140 — We marked a white Oak fifty one Miles
- 1160 — We crossed Mill Creek, which is the first Water we have seen since Yesterday morning
- 1320 — We crossed the South Branch of Potomack called Wappacorno

Thursday the ninth

We continued in our camp

Friday the tenth

We continued in our camp. got a supply of Provisions. There are Inhabitants on this River, and no other as we are informed, farther in our course.

Saturday the Eleventh.

We proceeded thro an Indian Field.

- 140 — We marked a red oak fifty two Miles
- 460 — We marked a white oak fifty three miles
- 780 — We marked a white Oak fifty four miles
- 1100 — We marked a pine on a hill fifty five Miles
- 1420 — We marked a White oak fifty six miles.
- 1740 — We marked a pine on a Mountain fifty seven miles
- 2060 — We marked a white Oak fifty eight miles, — on the same mountain



Poles  
2380

We marked a white oak on the same mountain  
fifty nine miles.

2400

We marked a binamon tree on the Edge of the  
Mountain, (Lunies Creek gap being on our Right)  
Sixty miles

2900

We encamp'd by Lunies Creek in the Indian War,  
rivers Road, made use of, before the Treaty of Lam-  
caster. The Woods and Ground this day, except  
a very steep mountain, which we have just pass'd,  
have been much better for our Work than any we  
have met with in this Survey.

Sunday the twelfth

We continued in our Camp: Our hunters killed  
and brought In two Bears and two Cubs.

Monday the thirteenth

140

We marked a Pine Sixty one miles

166

We crossed a Branch

460

We marked a red oak Sixty two miles on the side  
of the Allegany great Mountains

780

We marked a chestnut oak on the same sixty three miles

1100

on the same we marked a chestnut sixty four miles

1160

We got to the top of the Eastern Tow of the Ala-  
gany Mountains. and having run One thousand  
three hundred and forty poles this day, we Encamp'd.

Tuesday the fourteenth.

100

We enter'd a Laurel Thickett, where we have no.



Poles

thing under our feet but irregular large Stones, or separate Rocks covered with large Moss, which hides the cavities, and we are obliged to cut our way through the Laurel.

- 1406 — We crossed the River Styx, which runs to the Right. The Water is black, from the Laurel roots, and Leaves, and doubtless very unwholesome. We encamped on the Bank.

Wednesday the fifteenth

- 314 — We marked a Spruce pine sixty seven Miles  
634 — We marked a Birch sixty eight Miles, on the Edge of the Laurels, and near a Ridge on which the most of the trees are Beech, where we encamped

Thursday the Sixteenth

We continued in our camp to refresh our Horses, having been without food from Tuesday morning, and being much hurt by falling often times amongst the Rocks. We sent out hunters, but without Success.

Friday the Seventeenth

- 320 — We marked a pine in a Laurel swamp sixty nine Miles  
516 — We crossed a Branch which runs to our left  
640 — We marked a Birch seventy miles near the Edge of a Laurel Swamp.  
920 — We came to a Branch amongst the Laurels running to our Left, We doubt what Waters these are



Saturday the Eighteenth

- 40 — We marked a Spruce pine Seventy one Miles  
200 — We crossed a large Branch running to the left; we  
suppose it to be the Waters of Mississippi  
280 — We marked a Spruce pine Seventy two miles on the  
top of a Mountain  
432 — We crossed a Branch running to the Left  
466 — We Encamp'd

Sunday the Nineteenth

Our Provisions being short, and the Woods contrary to our Expectation, so Barren, that they afford us little or no Game, or grass to Support our Horses, we being also apprehensive of great Rains, Or Snow and Frost, which may reasonably be expected in these parts at this time of the Year, and would render the mountains and Forests absolutely impassable, judged it necessary for our Safety to proceed.

- 471 — We came to the Edge of a Laurel Thicket  
214 — We marked a pine Seventy three Miles  
314 — We come to a Laurel Swamp  
394 — We come to the End of It  
534 — We marked a pine Seventy four miles  
814 — We come to a Laurel Thicket  
854 — We crossed a Large Branch, which runs to the  
Right hand, we judge it to be Potomack Water,



### Saturday the Eighteenth

- 40 — We marked a Spruce pine Seventy one Miles
- 200 — We crossed a large Branch running to the left; we suppose it to be the Waters of Mississippi
- 280 — We marked a Spruce pine Seventy two miles on the top of a Mountain
- 432 — We crossed a Branch running to the Left
- 466 — We Encamped

### Sunday the Nineteenth

Our Provisions being short, and the Woods contrary to our Expectation, so barren, that they afford us little or no Game, or grass to Support our Horses, we being also apprehensive of great Rains, Or Snow and Frost, which may reasonably be expected in these parts at this time of the Year, and would render the mountains and Forests absolutely impassable, judged it necessary for our Safety to proceed.

- 71 — We came to the Edge of a Laurel Thicket
- 214 — We marked a pine Seventy three Miles
- 314 — We come to a Laurel Swamp
- 394 — We come to the End of It
- 534 — We marked a pine Seventy four miles
- 814 — We come to a Laurel Thicket
- 854 — We crossed a Large Branch, which runs to the Right hand, we judge it to be Potomack Water,



Poles we marked a Pine Seventy five Miles, and a  
Birch RB 75 MS, L, PI BW, 1746.

884 — We got out of the Laurels

1014 — We Entered a Laurel Swamp

1054 — We came to Potowmack River, being about three <sup>[15]</sup>  
Poles Broad. Our Distance from the head of the  
Conway is seventy five miles and two hundred  
and forty poles. The Trees in or near this  
Line are marked with two chops on the North  
West, & South East Sides

Monday Oct<sup>r</sup> the 20<sup>th</sup>

There being no Man in our company who had  
been at the Head Spring of Potowmack, but  
Mr. Benjamin Winslow, who was one of the Sur-  
veyors in the Year one thousand seven hun-  
dred and thirty Six, the others being Dead and  
none of the former Chain Carriers to be got,  
he with such Men and Provisions as he re-  
quired were sent in Search of it.

Tuesday the 21<sup>st</sup>

Mr. Winslow returned and informed us that  
he had found the head Spring He began to  
run a Traverse Vizt West four hundred Poles

Wednesday the 22<sup>d</sup>

South Sixty degrees West Six hundred and forty  
Poles



North Sixty degrees West One hundred and twenty seven poles

South forty five degrees West, One hundred & Eighty eight poles

South Twenty degrees East Eighty poles

South Eight degrees West, ninety poles

South Sixteen degrees East ninety two poles

South Seventy degrees East forty eight poles

East Twenty six poles

South Seventy one degrees East thirty one poles

South Eighty three degrees East Twenty seven poles

South Eighty degrees East Six poles, to the Spring head,

where we found the following marks on the several

Trees Vizt. a Spruce pine marked RB, BW, IF 1736, BL

and FF, a Beech PG. 1736. a Beech IS and a Blotch. a

Beech W MAYO. Two Beeches and Two Spruce pines

with three Notches three ways each, and a large Spruce

pine marked & Blazed three Ways

Thursday Octob<sup>r</sup>. 23<sup>d</sup>.

We marked other Trees in the following manner Vizt

a Beech on the South West side <sup>GR</sup> and lower down on

North East Side <sup>FX</sup> on an old marked Pine the Letters TC

a small Spruce pine Standing between the two Springs,

formerly marked with three chops three way. Each the

Letters P I another small pine IA 1736 a large pine marked IRAIN. GG a

Small Beech WO. II. and IL. IH: 1736. an old marked

Beech VR: 1746. P I and PI an old marked Beech L<sup>d</sup> <sup>FX</sup>, on



Poles a Beech G.Fx. W BEVERLEY 1746. on a Beech 1746 WB.  
 VR, on a Beech TEWIS 1746. on a Beech I Genn 1746.  
 on a Beech FRY. LUN LOMAX. PHEDGMAN. on a Beech.  
 R BROOKE SURT. 1746 I<sup>s</sup> LOYDE a Beech marked A C  
 1746 and a Stone Standing by the corner pine be-  
 tween the Springs marked Fx We find our course  
 by the Needle to the head of the Conway fts be <sup>16</sup>  
 South forty six Degrees East

30 — the top of y<sup>e</sup> Mountain

60 — We crossed a Spring Branch which runs to the Right  
 hand and must be of the Waters of Mississippi

138 — We crossed a Branch Running to the Left

320 — We marked a Beech One Mile

528 — We crossed a Branch running to the Right

640 — We marked a Pine two Miles at the edge of a Laurel  
 Swamp.

960 — We marked a Spruce pine three Miles

1280 — We crossed a large Branch of the Waters of Missi-  
 sippi and marked a pine four Miles

Friday the twenty fourth

315 — We crossed a Branch running to the Right

520 — We marked a Pine five Miles

640 — We marked a Birch Six miles

898 — We came to a pretty large River, supposed to be Mo-  
 hongalis. this part of the Country was wholly  
 unknown to the English by reason of the great



<sup>4</sup>Poles

Difficulty of passing through the Laurels, we take the name Mohongalis from the Journals of the former Surveyors, who had met with an Indian that gave them some information about the River

Saturday the Twenty fifth

6 — we crossed the River, 60 Poles, we crossed it again 9, marked a Birch 7 Miles.

380 — We marked a pine Eight Miles

676 — We crossed a Branch running to the Left

700 — We marked a Beech nine Miles

1020 — We marked a Beech Ten Miles

1040 — We Encamped.

Sunday the Twenty sixth

194 — We crossed a Branch running to the Left

286 — We marked a Beech Eleven Miles

620 — We marked a Spruce pine Twelve Miles

940 — We marked a pine thirteen Miles

1060 — We got out of the Laurels and entered on a Rocky Level clear of Trees which is the Eastern Snow of of the Magany Mountains

1140 — the Edge of this plain called by us Cranberry Heath. There are cranberrys growing here amongst the Rocks & Moss

Monday the Twenty seventh.

It is with no small Satisfaction that we take leave of the Laurels, and begin to descend the Magany



\*Poles

Mountains Tachanontia in the Lancaster Treaty, mentions the Indian Warriors Road, at the foot of those Mountains, and says that they cannot remove it farther West, that Part of the Country being Absolutely Impassable for either Man or Beast.

- 1120 — We marked a red oak fourteen Miles 17  
 440 — We marked a pine fifteen Miles  
 760 — We marked a red oak Sixteen Miles  
 1060 — We crossed a Branch at the foot of the Alagany Mountains running to the Right  
 1080 — We marked a Tree seventeen miles.  
 1400 — We marked a Birch eighteen miles  
 1500 — We got to the top of a Mountain. this is a Ridge running Parallel with the Alagany Mountain and begins to Rise from the aforementioned Branch.  
 1720 — We marked a red oak nineteen Miles  
 1820 — We Encamped

Tuesday the twenty eighth

- 10 — We crossed a Branch running to the Right  
 120 — the top of a Mountain  
 220 — We marked a hickory tree Twenty miles  
 360 — The foot of the Mountain  
 470 — We came to the North Branch of Wappacomo, marked a White Oak ~~Ex~~ and crossed the Branch  
 480 — We crossed the Same Branch  
 540 — We marked a White Oak Twenty one Miles.



<sup>Notes</sup>

590 — We crossed a long Pond.

676 — We crossed part of the North fork and Entered an Island.

700 — We crossed the middle Branch of Wapparomo, near the fork.

1180 — We marked a hickory twenty three Miles.

1500 — We marked a White Oak twenty four miles.

1820 — We marked a White oak twenty five miles

1900 — We came to the North Branch of Mill Creek

Wednesday the Twenty ninth

We continued in our camp to refresh ourselves, and our Horses, here being Inhabitants from whom we can get provisions, of which we are in great need

Thursday the Thirtieth

We measured the distance between our two Lines to prove our Work

Friday the thirty first

We continued in camp, and got, Meal, Beef and other Provisions

Saturday November the first

240 — We marked a Pine twenty six Miles

560 — We marked a pine twenty Seven Miles

804 — We crossed the South Branch of Mill Creek

Sunday the Second.

Last Night and this Morning it Rained, The clouds threaten more and we are afraid of being Stopped by the South Branch of Wapparomo we therefore Proceed.



Poles

- 76 — We marked a Pine twenty eight miles  
 396 — We marked a hickory twenty nine miles  
 716 — We marked a Walnut thirty miles  
 1036 — We marked a Dogwood thirty one Miles  
 1356 — We marked a Whit oak thirty two Miles, on the  
 top of a Mountain where is plenty of the Arbor  
 Vitae. The South Side of this Mountain is covered  
 with Black and White Shints, not found any where  
 else in this Country as far as we know  
 1622 — We crossed the Branch before mentioned

### Monday the third

We tried the distance between our two Lines, and  
 found that we had kept our course very well

- 54 — We marked a Hickory thirty three miles  
 374 — We marked a Hickory thirty four miles  
 410 — The top of a Mountain  
 694 — We marked a Chesnut Oak thirty five miles  
 1014 — We marked a Pine thirty six Miles  
 1154 — We Encamped on the top of a Mountain

### Tuesday the fourth

There being no water in or near the place, our  
 Horses Strayed away and it is late before we get  
 the Chief of them. Three are lost and we are  
 Obliged to proceed without them

- 180 — We marked a chesnut oak thirty seven Miles  
 360 — We came to a Small Branch of the Waters of



Poles

Shennandoa running to our Right

Wednesday the fifth

1140 — We marked a Chestnut Oak Thirty eight miles, on  
the top of a Mountain

1460 — We marked a Hickory on the top of a Mountain  
thirty nine Miles

780 — We marked a White oak by a Branch running to the  
Right forty Miles

1100 — We marked a Chestnut oak forty one Miles

1420 — We marked a Pine forty two Miles

1740 — We marked a Chestnut oak forty three Miles

1940 — We cross'd a Large Branch of Shennandoa  
running to the Right

1960 — We came to a path leading from the head Branches  
of Shennandoa to Cacapon

Thursday the Sixth

100 — We mark'd a White oak forty four Miles

420 — We mark'd a Pine forty five Miles

500 — We crossed a Small Branch

660 — We got to the top of the N. Ridge of Mountains called also  
the Devil's Back Bone

19 / 740 — We marked a red Oak forty Six Miles

1060 — We marked a Dogwood forty seven Miles

1380 — We marked a chestnut Oak forty eight Miles on the  
Side of the Black Jack Hill

1700 — We marked a White oak in a Branch forty nine Miles



<sup>Plus</sup>  
2020 — We marked a Pine fifty miles

2340 — We marked a Black oak fifty one Miles

2580 — We Crossed Holdman's Creek running to the Left

Friday the Seventh

80 — We marked a Hickory fifty two Miles: We tried the distance of our two Lines and found that we were Right

Saturday the Eighth

320 — We marked a red oak fifty three miles

640 — We marked a White Oak fifty four miles

960 — We marked a Black Oak fifty five Miles near the top of Timber Ridge

1280 — We marked A pine fifty six Miles

1600 — We marked a pine fifty seven Miles

1768 — We crossed the north Branch of Shenandoa.

The course down is South Eighty degrees East.

1920 — We marked a pine fifty Eight Miles

2240 — We marked a pine fifty nine Miles

2266 — We crossed the Indian Road agreed on by the Treaty at Lancaster

2560 — We marked a red Oak Sixty Miles

2620 — We crossed Smith's Creek

Sunday the Ninth

We continued in our camp

Monday the Tenth

260 — We marked a Black oak Sixty one Miles at the



Poles foot of the peaked Mountains

580 — We marked a pine Sixty two Miles near the top  
of the first Ridge of the said Mountains

800 — The Top of the second Ridge

900 — We marked a pine Sixty three Miles

1220 — We marked a pine Sixty four Miles

We crossed the third Ridge.

1540 — We marked a White Oak Sixty five Miles

1730 — We came to the Bank of the South Branch of  
Shennandoah and marked a pine ~~FX~~ <sup>FX</sup>.

Tuesday the Eleventh

6 — We crossed the River

130 — We marked a pine Sixty six Miles

450 — We marked a pine Sixty seven Miles

<sup>1.10</sup> / 770 — We marked a pine Sixty Eight Miles

We tried the distance of our two Lines and found  
that we continued Right

Wednesday the Twelfth

320 — We marked a pine Sixty nine Miles

640 — We marked a Red Oak Seventy miles

960 — We marked a Chestnut tree Seventy one Miles

1280 — We marked a pine Seventy two Miles On the  
Branches of the Hawks-bill

1600 — We marked a Pine Seventy three Miles on a Branch  
of naked Creek

1920 — We marked a Chestnut Seventy four Mile on the



Poles Side of a Mountain

2120 — We crossed the South Branch of naked Creek  
Thursday the thirteenth

120 — We marked a Chestnut Seventy five miles

440 — We marked a Black oak near the top of the Blue  
Ridge Seventy Six Miles

578 — We came to the Head Spring of the Conway where  
we marked a Stone Fx five bottom Trees, two Poplars,  
three Black Gums and Divers Other Trees each three  
Notches three ways. A Birch marked FRY and G Fx.  
Novem<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1746. a Birch G FAIRFAX. a Birch LEWIS  
a Birch I Genn a Dogwood I LOYD. PI, and a  
Birch R B.

This Spring had not been marked by the former  
Surveyors.

The Trees in and near this Line except the mile  
Trees are marked with two chops on the North West  
Side, and one chop on the South East Side

Benjamin Winslow.	Peter Jefferson	} Surveyors
Thomas Lewis	Rob <sup>t</sup> . Brooke	

These Field Notes have been Examined by Us

W. Fairfax	Joshua Fry
W. Beverley	Lunsford Lomax



C.O.S:13449

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Whitehall, Janry 10<sup>th</sup> 1750/1.

My Lord,

Having lately received a Letter from Thomas Lee Esq: President of the Council and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of Virginia, dated the 6<sup>th</sup> of November last, wherein he acquaints Us, among other things 'that he had received Intelligence by a Messenger whom he had sent to Onontague, where the Indians of the Six Nations hold their councils, that at least one half of them had left the British Interest and gone over to that of the French, and that there was reason to believe the Rest would follow; We beg leave to enclose to Your Grace an Extract of so much of the said Letter as relates thereto:

At the same time We think it Our Duty to represent to Your Grace what We apprehend will be the fatal and inevitable / Consequences of this De<sup>[12]</sup>fection of the Indians, and in what Manner the Interest and Security of all His Majesty's Northern Colonies will be affected by it.

These Indians, the most warlike and powerful Body in all North America, possess a very extensive Tract of Country on the South Side of the great Lakes and River of Saint Lawrence, have been in strict Amity and Friendship with, and have



acknowledged themselves as Subjects to the English, ever since their first Settlement in those Parts: In consequence of which a very profitable Trade has been carried on for Beaver and other Skins, with the said Indians, and other Nations tributary to them, living further to the Westward, and many and very considerable Settlements have also been made in the Country belonging to them; the said Indians have also, upon all Occasions, been a strong Barrier to the northern Colonies in Times of War against the Incursions & Attempts of the French, and the Indians <sup>[13]</sup> in their Interest: But should the French succeed in their unjustifiable Endeavours to withdraw them from the English Interest and establish a Friendship with them, the valuable Fur Trade, hitherto carried on by the English, will be entirely lost to them and engrossed by the French; His Majesty's Subjects be driven from their Out-Settlements and forced to retire within such narrow Bounds as the French may think proper to prescribe; And in case of any further Rupture between the two Crowns, it will hardly be possible for His Majesty's Colonies to withstand the Force which the French will, by Means of an Alliance with the Six Nations, be able to bring against them.

We must further beg Leave to represent



C.O.5:1344

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to Your Grace, that from the Accounts We have received from the Governors of His Majesty's other northern Colonies, & which We have from time to time laid before Your Grace, there is the greatest Reason to believe that this Defection of the Indians is chiefly owing to the Persuasions and Influence of the <sup>(Fr.)</sup> French and their Missionaries; which conduct, on the Part of France, is highly unjustifiable, as that Crown has by the 15<sup>th</sup> Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, acknowledged the Six Nations to be Subjects to the Crown of Great Britain.

This Affair appearing to Us to be of the utmost Importance to His Majesty's Interest and the Security of the British Colonies in North America, We have thought it Our Duty to transmit it to Your Grace without Delay; desiring that Your Grace will be pleased to lay the same before His Majesty for His Directions, to the End that proper Measures may be taken for reclaiming such of the Indians as may have gone over to the French and prevent any further Defections. We are my Lord

Your Graces, / most obedient and

most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax

J Grenville

Dupplin

Gran. Tane

C. Townshend.

This Grace the Duke of Bedford one  
of his Majesty's Principal Secys of State }



Extract of a Letter from Robert Dinwiddie  
Esq<sup>r</sup>., Lieutenant Gov<sup>r</sup> of His Majesty's Co-  
lony of Virginia, to the Board of Trade,  
dated the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1752.

Begins: - Since my last Letter . . . . .  
ends: - some Forts of Defence.

[See the whole letter in  
C.O. 5. 1327. p. 531.]

Followed by enclosures,  
[Wm. Trent to Lt. Gov. Dinwiddie.  
Journal of Wm. Trent. 21 June to 4 Aug. 1752.  
The Inightures to Lt. Gov. Dinwiddie. 21 June 1752.  
The Picts & Windaros to Dinwiddie.  
Account of the French Forts &c. from a  
Deserter. ]

[For the transcripts see the above vol. <sup>(1327)</sup> pp 549-564 and 567. 574.]

[The following enclosure is not in C.O. 5. 1327.  
It appears to be the above Deserter's account  
turned into more correct French.]



— La Balise, Isle, à l'entrée du Mississipi Fort de  
Terre, Soldats 200, Canons 24.

— au Detour à L'Anglois.

Deux Forts de Terre, L'Un, Sur un des Bords et  
l'autre, Sur L'Autre. Soldats dans Les deux Forts 150,  
Canons 30, Maisons d'Habitants 40. Il y a beaucoup  
de Negres pour faire l'Indigo.

— La Nouvelle Orleans. Capitale du Pais.

Il y vient journellement des Vaisseaux frettés pour  
le Roi, chargés de Soldats, et de Provisions; Et pour l'  
utilité de la Colonie ces Vaisseaux s'en retournent, chargés  
d'Indigo, de Bardeaux, de Boiserie, et de Mâts pour les  
Vaisseaux. Les Vaisseaux Espagnols y viennent avec  
beaucoup de Vin, et d'Olives, et l'on y fait beaucoup  
d'Indigo du Ris, et du Maiz. Il y a deux beaux  
Corps de Casernes; il y a 5000 Soldats, environ 8000  
Habitants, et au moins 12000 Negres.

— chez Les Ournas.

Petit Fort de Bois, dans un petit Village sauvage,  
Soldats 50, Canons 6, et quelques Habitations.

[P'] — au Village d'Allernan;

Fort de Bois, Soldats 50, Canons 4 — environ 600  
Habitants, et 2000 Negres, pour travailler à l'Indigo,  
au Ris, et au Maiz.

— à La pointe coupée,

Village; Fort de Bois, Soldats 50, Canons 8, Habitants



environ 800, et Negres environ 3000, pour faire de la charpente de Maison, que les Vaisseaux emmènent dans les Isles de L' Amerique.

— chez Les Natchitoches.

Fort de Bois, Soldats 100, Canons 4. Situé Sur la Riviere Rouge à 4 Miles des Espagnols. Habitants environ 300, et 500 Negres. L'on n'y fait que du Maiz.

— chez les Natches.

Fort de Terre, Soldats 100, Canons 12. — il ya deux Habitants, et une 100<sup>me</sup> de Negres pour faire du Tabac; Le Fort est Situé sur une Montagne assez élevée.

— chez Les Arquanchas, ou Acansas.

Fort de Bois, Soldats 200, Canons 4. Habitants environ 200, et environ 100 Negres, pour faire du Tabac, et du Maiz.

— Le Grand Oviat.

Fort de Bois, Soldats 200, Canons 8, Habitants environ 500, et Negres 300, pour faire du Maiz, et quelque peu de Bled.

— Le Petit Oviat.

Fort de Bois, soldats 100, Can<sup>s</sup> 4. Habitants environ 100, et Negres 100, pour faire du Tabac, et du Maiz —

— chez les Illinois, sur le Mississipi. [15]

Fort de Bois, Soldats 600, Canons 12. il ya 5 Villages François dont il y en a deux où il ya des Soldats, Savoir, Caszajat, et Etablissement. Les autres sont gardés par les Habitants eux-mêmes; il y a une Saline, une Mine



d' Argent, et une Mine de Plomb, a 20 Miles des Villages  
à l' autre Côté de la Rivière. il y a dans ces 5 Villages,  
environ 6000 Habitants et 5000 Negres. On y fait beau-  
-coup de Bléd et du Maiz. Les Sauvages Ennemis,  
viennent souvent donner des Allarmes à ces Villages.

— Les Cachot.

Fort de Bois, Soldats 50, Canons 4, Habitants point.

— chez les Missouris.

Fort de Bois, Soldats 100, Canons 4, Habitants point.

— chez les Cant, ou Canse.

Fort de Bois, Soldats 50, Canons 4, Habitants point.

— La Mobile, Située au Bord de la Mer,

Fort de Brique, Soldats 3000, Canons 25, Habitants  
environ 3000, et Negres 5000, pour faire de l' Indigo, du  
Goudron, beaucoup de Mâts pour les Vaisseaux, du Ris,  
et du Maiz.

— chez les Alibarnous.

Fort de Bois, Soldats 50, Canons 4, Habitants point.

— Tonbelec, ou Tornbeche

Fort de Bois, Soldats 50, Canons 2. Habitants point

— Le Grand Traionx.

Fort de Terre, Soldats 50 Canons 8, Habitants environ  
200, et Negres 300, pour faire du Ris, du Maiz, et de l' Indigo.

[14]

/ Quand nous avons deserté, il y avoit dans le  
Païs, 12000 Soldats. La Desertion y est forte; il y en a  
beaucoup qui vont aux Espagnols. Nous avons deserté



des Illinois, Le 16<sup>e</sup> Mars 1752. (au Nombre de) Vingt  
et Trois; il y'en a eu Un de noyé, et un de perdu dans  
le Bois; Nous sommes arrivés (au Nombre de) Vingt  
et Un, aux Chaouanons le 26 May 1752.

### État de la Nouvelle France.

	Soldats,	Canons,	Maisons d'Habitants
— La Balise,			
Fort de Terre, situé sur le Bord de la Mer. . . . .	200.	24.	—
— Détour à l'Anglois.			
2 Forts de Terre, aux Bords du Mississipi, L'un d'un côté, et l'autre de l'autre. Ensemble,, Sur l'un des Bords. . . . .	150.	30.	50.
— La Nouvelle Orleans			
Capitale du Pais. . . . .	5000.	40.	60.
— Les Ouornas			
Fort de Bois. . . . .	50.	6.	—
— Village d'Alleman.			
Fort de Bois. . . . .	50.	4.	200.
— La Pointe Coupée			
Fort de Bois. . . . .	50.	4.	250.
— Les Natchitoches			
Fort de Bois. . . . .	100.	4.	100.
Le Village est situé Sur le Bord de la Rivière Rouge, à 4 Miles des Espagnols.			
— Les Tonikas			
Fort de Bois. . . . .	50.	2.	—
— Les Natches.			
Fort de Terre. . . . .	100.	12.	—
— Les Acansas.			
Fort de Bois. . . . .	200.	12.	100.
— Les Illinois			
Fort de Bois. . . . .	600.	12.	260.



	[Soldats.	Canons.	Maisons d'Habitants]
— Misere			
Petit Village, Fort de Bois, sans Garnison . . . . .	—	—	
— La Prairie des Roches.			
Village sans Fort . . . . .	—	—	100.
— L' Etablissement			
Fort de Bois . . . . .	200.	8.	150.
— Petits Villages.			
Fort de Bois, sans Garn <sup>on</sup> . . . . .	—	—	100.
— Les Crachots.			
Fort de Bois . . . . .	50.	4.	
— Les Missouris.			
Fort de Bois . . . . .	100.	4.	
— Les Kansas			
Fort de Bois . . . . .	50.	4.	
— Le Grand Oviat			
Fort de Bois . . . . .	200	8.	200.
— Le Petit Oviat.			
Fort de Bois . . . . .	100	4.	60.
— La Mobile.			
Fort de Bragues . . . . .	3000	24.	400.
— Tombecbe, ou Tombeche			
Fort de Bois . . . . .	50.	2.	
— Alabama, ou Albama			
Fort de Bois . . . . .	50.	4	
— Le Grand Prairie			
Fort de Terre . . . . .	50.	8.	40.
Total.			
Soldats 10400. Canons 220. Maisons 2610.			

Endorsed Explanatory copy / of the Account of the / French  
 Forts &c. in / Canada. from a Deserter. / Rec<sup>d</sup> by the Lords  
 of Trade / from St. Louis. Diminidde.



seal impressed  
on paper  
over wafer

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

Having received a Letter from Robert Dinwiddie Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Your Majesty's Colony of Virginia, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> of June last, in which he acquaints Us, that he had received Intelligence by a Person arrived at Williamsburgh from the Ohio River in the Western parts of that Province, that two Bodies of French Forces, each consisting of four hundred Men, with eight pieces of Cannon and other warlike Stores were arrived there from Canada, and were actually building a Fort on that River; We thought it Our Duty to lose no time in laying before Your Majesty the annexed Extract of so much <sup>[p. 2]</sup> of Mr. Dinwiddie's Letter as relates to this Affair, and at the same time humbly to represent to Your Majesty, That the River Ohio, upon which the French are attempting a Settlement and erecting a Fortification, is a large and important River arising within the Province of Pennsylvania, and which takes its course through part of that Province, and through Your Majesty's Colony of Virginia. It does not appear from Mr. Dinwiddie's Letter on what part of this River the French are attempting to seat themselves; but



there is great Reason to believe, from a former Attempt made by them in the Year 1749 to gain a Settlement upon that part of this River where Your Majesty's Subjects have traded and are settled, from the Way in which they were seen marching from Canada, and from Your Majesty's Subjects having abandoned their Settlements in a great Panic, that it is upon that part of the Ohio, which lies near to the Province of Pennsylvania, and probably not more than two hundred or two hundred and fifty Miles from the Sea Coast.

[17] As the Crown of France has not the least Pretence of Right to this Territory, We are at a loss to account for so hostile and so extraordinary an Expedition in time of profound Peace; and We think it Our indispensable Duty to observe to Your Majesty, that France will, by means of this Fort and Settlement, if carried into Execution, complete the Object which she has long had in view of opening a free and safe Communication between her Settlements upon the River St. Lawrence and those upon the Mississippi, will secure to herself the Property and Dominion of an extensive and valuable Territory indisputably belonging to the Crown of Great Britain by every kind of Right, which the Law of Nations has established; that the greatest part, if not the



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whole, of the Fur Trade, from which this King-  
dom as well as the Colonies have reaped so much  
Gain, will be lost to Your Majesty's Subjects, the  
great Advantages and Security derived to Your Ma-  
jesty's Colonies from an Alliance and / Friendship  
with the numerous Nations of Indians possessing  
the Lands upon the River Ohio, will be trans-  
ferred to France; and, in case of a rupture with  
that Crown, the Lives and Possessions of Your  
Majesty's Subjects Inhabitants of the Provinces of  
Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania will be ex-  
posed to imminent Danger from the Incursions of  
the Enemy, and the Security of many other of Your  
Majesty's Colonies upon the Continent of America  
greatly endangered.

Which is most humbly submitted.

Dunk Halifax

Dupplin

J. Grenville

Andrew Stone

Whitchall  
Aug<sup>t</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup>. 1753. }

[Here follows another copy of the extract of  
a letter from Grenville, 16 June, see p 133  
of this transcript, or vol. 1327 p. 637.]



Copy.

Whitehall 28<sup>th</sup> August 1753.

Sir,

The Lords of Trade, having transmitted to me, for His Majesty's Information, an Extract of your Letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> June, I thought it my Duty to lay it before the King, without Loss of Time. And His Majesty having likewise, from other Quarters, received Intelligence of the March of certain Europeans, intending, as it is supposed to erect Forts, and act in an hostile Manner, in parts of His Majesty's Dominions; The King has been pleased, this day, to sign an Instruction for you directing you how to proceed, in case you shall find upon Examination, that this Intelligence is well founded - And I have His Majesty's further Commands, in transmitting to you, by this Express, His Royal Orders to give you some further Directions, explaining the Spirit and Meaning of them, and the Manner in which it, is the King's Intention you<sup>[12]</sup> should put them in Execution.

His Majesty saw, with Pleasure the considerable Force, to which the Militia of the Province of Virginia now Amounts, and that according to the last Report of His Adjutant General there, the said Troops were well appointed with Arms &c., And I cannot doubt, but that by A proper Exertion of so considerable a Force, All Attempts to disturb His Majesty's



Subjects, in the quiet Possession of their Properties, or to make an Invasion upon any Parts of His Majesty's Territories may be easily frustrated; And I have that Opinion of your prudent Conduct, that I cannot doubt, when you have received these His Majesty's Orders, you will be able to render any Attempt of an Inroad on His Majesty's just Rights ineffectual. — You are now enabled to draw forth the armed Force of the Province; — You are warranted, <sup>(a)</sup> by the King's Instructions, to repel any hostile Attempt by Force of Arms; And you will easily understand that it is His Majesty's Determination, that you should defend to the utmost of your Power, all His Possessions within your Government against any Invader. But, at the same Time, as it is the King's Resolution, not to be the Aggressor, I am, in His Majesty's Name, most strictly to enjoin you, not to make Use of the Force under your Command, excepting within the undoubted Limits of His Majesty's Province.

I must likewise Apprise you that the Order in Council, dated August 10<sup>th</sup> directing the Board of Ordnance to furnish Thirty Pieces of Cannon, the better to enable you to erect certain Forts &c. upon the River Ohio, was confirmed by His Majesty, before the Receipt of your Letter of the



16<sup>th</sup> June, and in consequence of your former Representations, you have now His Majesty's Orders, for erecting / Forts within the King's own Territory; If You are interrupted therein, those who presume to prevent You from putting in Execution an Order which His Majesty has an undoubted, (nay hitherto an undisputed) Right to give, are the Aggressors, and commit an hostile Act. And this is one case, in which you are authorized to repel Force by Force. Another is, if you shall find Persons not Subject to His Majesty, nor acting under His Royal Commission, presuming to erect Fortresses upon the King's Land, and shall not, upon Your requiring them to desist from such Proceedings, immediately forbear the Continuance of them, the persevering in such unlawfull Act, in Disobedience of the Requisition made by the King's Authority, is an Hostility; And you are required by your Instructions to enforce by Arms, (if necessary) a Compliance with your Summons.

This, I hope, may be sufficient / for your Instruction, if you are obliged to come to Extremities, which, however you will avoid as long as possible, and try all means of Representation & Persuasion to prevent the fatal Consequences of a real Exertion of Force, this you must have Recourse to that, if other Measures fail.



I send you inclosed a copy of a Letter, I have wrote to the Board of Ordnance requiring them to be as expeditious as possible in sending you the Cannon and Stores, directed by His Majesty's Order in Council, and Authorizing them to hire a Ship to perform that Service, which will be put in Execution without loss of Time; in the mean time His Majesty has commanded me to dispatch this Express, with Instructions for your Conduct. I also send you inclosed several Letters to His Majesty's Governors on the Continent of America, which you will take  
[16] Care to forward in the most expeditious Manner; They contain a general Order, to be upon all Occasions, aiding & assisting each other, for His Majesty's Service, but as you will receive one of the same Tenor, by this Express, it is needless to enter farther into their Contents.

His Majesty extremely approves your having sent a Quantity of Ammunition to the Indians, upon the River Ohio, whom you represent to be steady in their Friendship to the English Nation, and determined to prevent, as far as in them lies, any Foreigners from making a Settlement upon His Majesty's Land. — You will endeavour by all Means, to cultivate the good Disposition of those friendly Indians, and you may assure them, that so long as they continue firmly



Attached to His Majesty's Government, they will meet  
with Support and Encouragement.

You will take Care to transmit me for <sup>[47]</sup>  
the King's Information, constant / Accounts of Your  
Proceedings, in consequence of His Royal Instructions,  
and of this Letter, which is wrote by His Majesty's  
Express Command.

I am &c.

Holderness.

Governor Dinwiddie

Endorsed copy of a Letter from / the Earl of Holderness / <sup>[48]</sup>  
to Governor Dinwiddie. / Whitehall 28<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1753.



Copy.

Williamsburg Virginia Nov<sup>r</sup> 17. 1753

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

My last to you was in July last, since which I am not honour'd with a line from you.

Lately arriv'd here, from England, a man of War Sloop, with dispatches for me, and Letters for all His Majesty's Governors on this Continent; She brought me Orders and Instructions how to conduct myself on Our present threats from the French & the Indians in their Interest: It invests me with larger Powers than I formerly had, but shall make use of them, with Caution & Circumspection.

I have sent out a Gentleman of Distinction to the French Camp, on the Ohio, with my Letter to the commanding Officer, to know the Reasons and by what Authority he invades His Majesty of Great Britain's Territories, in the time of a solid Peace subsisting between the two Crowns. On the return of the Messenger, I shall acquaint you of his Transactions, <sup>[p. 2]</sup> and the French Commander's Answer. From several Informations they have actually built a Fort, & determine to build two more, but hope I shall be able to prevent them, as I am well assured, if not done immediately, it will be impossible to do it hereafter, unless with an exorbitant expence.

The Indian Present is arriv'd here & I propose



delivering it myself in May next. The Guns &c. are not yet come. As the Ohio Company are building a Fort which must belong to the King, I shall plant some of the Guns there, if not prevented by the French, which I hope will not be the case.

I have wrote to your Board with copy of two Reports from Commissioners sent by me to Logstown on the Ohio & to Winchester; to which I beg to be referred.

I could not miss the Opportunity in writing this short Letter & to assure you that

I remain &c &c

signed Robert Dinwiddie

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Earl of Halifax

Endorsed copy of a Letter from Rob<sup>t</sup> / Dinwiddie Esq<sup>r</sup> Lieut / Gov<sup>r</sup> of Virginia to the / Earl of Halifax, dated the / 17<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1753.

NB. no other Letter has / been received at the Plan / tation Office from W<sup>r</sup> / Dinwiddie. —



To the Kings most excellent Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We your Majestys most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Burgesses of Virginia now met in General Assembly, beg Leave to approach your Royal Person with our humble and grateful Acknowledgments for all the Benefits we enjoy under your most gracious and excellent Government; And if such Motives could want any additional Circumstance to excite us to fulfil our Duty to your Majesty, the Reflection on the tender Regard you have been pleased to shew for the Safety and protection of this Dominion, by the Supplies of War-like Stores sent over for our Defence, cannot fail to make us persevere in our inviolable Fidelity to your sacred Person and Government, and must be accepted by your faithful Subjects as an Instance of your great Wisdom and Goodness.

The unjustifiable Invasion of the french, who have in an hostile Manner taken Possession of some part of your Majesty's Lands, within the Bounds of this Colony, as they are described by the Royal Charter of King James the first, dated the twenty third day of May One Thousand Six Hundred and nine, and have since been ceded to your Majesty, by a Treaty made at Lancaster in the Year One Thousand seven



hundred and forty four, with the Six Nations of Indians, and confirmed by another Treaty made with the said Indians at Logs-Town, in the year One thousand seven hundred and fifty two, must raise the warmest Indignation and Resentment in all those who have the least Sense of their Duty to the best of Kings, or any Regard for the Happiness and Prosperity of their Country.

As the Endeavours of the French to establish a Settlement upon our frontiers, is a high Insult offered to your Majesty, and if not timely opposed with Vigour and Resolution, must be attended with the most fatal Consequences, we have, (notwithstanding the great Poverty of the Colony), and the low Condition of the public Revenue, occasioned by the bad State of our Tobacco Trade, and a large Debt due from the Country, for raising and maintaining of Soldiers upon the Expedition against Canada, in the year One thousand seven hundred and forty six) granted a Supply of Ten thousand Pounds, towards defending and protecting your Majesty's Subjects against the Inroachments of the French, which, tho' not sufficient to answer all the Ends for which it is designed, is the utmost that your people, under their present indigent Circumstances, are able to bear.

We therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty,



17

to extend your Royal Beneficence to us, your loyal  
Subjects, that we may be enabled, effectually, to defeat  
the unjust and pernicious Designs of your Enemies,  
and to exert our strongest Efforts in Vindication of  
your Majesty's undoubted Right to every Part of this  
Dominion, which our Inclination Duty and Interest  
call upon us to preserve. —

John Robinson Speaker

Endorsed Address from the / Burgesses of Virginia  
in the Lds of Trade's / Letter of 2. July 1754.

This is the original address — a copy was sent with Dinwiddie's  
letter to the Board of 10 May 1754.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

175  
Whitehall, Dec: 3<sup>d</sup>: 1754.

Sir,

Having received a Letter from Robert Dinwiddie Esq: His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Virginia dated the 23<sup>d</sup>. of September last, in which he acquaints us that the Measures he was pursuing for withstanding and opposing the Encroachments of the French on the Ohio, are entirely disconcerted by the Desertion of the Troops raised by the Province of North Carolina, and by the Refusal of the Assembly of Virginia to grant Supplies for that important Service, unless upon such Terms as neither He nor His Majesty's Council can / assent to, We think it Our<sup>[12]</sup> Duty immediately to transmit to you a Copy of the said Letter, together with such Extracts of the Journal of the said Assembly as are therein referred to, and to desire you will be pleased to lay them before His Majesty.

We are, Sir,

Your most Obedient and  
most humble Servants

Dunk Halifax  
James Oswald  
J. Grenville  
W. Pelham.

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Thomas Robinson, }  
One of His Maj<sup>ty's</sup> privy Counsellors of State. }



Wm<sup>ms</sup> burgh July 27<sup>th</sup> 1763 <sup>[ps7]</sup>

My Lord

I take the Opportunity of a Ship just ready to sail to inform your Lordship, that this Colony now feels in a very severe manner, the Effects of the Indians Wrath, which first began to show itself to the northward. our whole Frontier has been attacked, many cruel Murders committed, and those who have escaped their Fury, have done it at the Expence of quitting their Settlements and plantations. It is not certainly known what Indians they are, tho' it is suspected they are all from the northern Tribes.

As there is no other Cause appears for their Resentment, but the Settlement of the English on Lands which they say are not ceded to us; I hope by our following the Instructions, we are honoured with, in the approaching Conference for which I am preparing; and by our making use of those assurances which we are authorized to give them, all Matters may be finally adjusted, and all points put on a solid Basis of Friendship and Peace between his Majestys Subjects and the Indian Nations. To preserve <sup>[ps8]</sup> which as a lasting Blessing to our posterity, I humbly beg Leave to offer my Opinion to your Lordship.



that some strict Regulations may be made as to  
the manner of his Majesty's Granting Lands,  
which may prevent the stragling and consequent-  
ly weak State of all the frontier Settlements.

I am with the highest Respect & Esteem

My Lord

Yr Lordships

most Obedt. Obliged

and devoted servt.

Thos: Fauquier

The Earl of Egremont.

<sup>[100]</sup> Endorsed. Williamsburgh, Virginia / 27<sup>th</sup> July 1763 /  
L: Gov: Fauquier / R<sup>x</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Sept.



My Lord

[19]

Immediately on my Arrival in America, I waited on General Amherst at New York for my Commission which he gave me & at the same time informed me I should be on half Pay which very much surprized me after what your Lordship told me in London, And as I have not the Least expectation of being further Provided for in the Army I must beg your Lordship will give me something equal to the Difference between a full Pay Lieutenancy & a half Pay one, which I really am in extreme Great want of as I hourly expect a Power Against me from John Moston Jordan & Edward Athawes Esq<sup>r</sup> Merch<sup>t</sup> in London, for money they Advanced for me while I was in England after the departure of the Indians, which I am extremely sorry is not in my Power to discharge. Having entirely ruin'd myself in the Kings service as has many other Officers in the Late Virg<sup>a</sup> Regiment. Without troubling your Lordship with a rehearsal of my misfortunes & my Present miserable Circumstances I beg leave to subscribe myself

My Lord

Your Lordship's



Most Obedient and  
Most Obliged <sup>to</sup> the servant

Henry Timberlake

Falls James River }  
Virginia Aug<sup>r</sup>. 16. 1763 }

P.S.

I am glad Mr. Harrington's  
Rogues has been taken notice of & I  
hope he will be severely Punish'd for  
the £200. he cheated the Government  
out of over charged in the Indians  
Acco<sup>ts</sup>. —

<sup>P. 90</sup>  
Endorsed. James River Virginia / L<sup>t</sup>. Timberlake to / L<sup>t</sup>.  
Sagremont / no — 14 Oct.



[Earl of Halifax]

St James's October 19<sup>th</sup> 1763. <sup>[P 45]</sup>Francis Ganguier Esq.  
Lieut Gov<sup>t</sup> of Virginia

Sir,

The King having been informed, by the Dispatches lately received from Sir Jeffery Amherst that upon his Application to You to make some Provision for the Defence of the Frontiers of Virginia against the Depredations of the Hostile Indians, You had immediately called out One Thousand of the Militia, and employed them, without Delay, not only in protecting the back Settlements of the Province under Your Government, but in acting Offensively against the said Indians; I have His Majesty's Commands to signify to You His gracious Approbation of the Zeal and Alacrity with which You <sup>[P 46]</sup> promoted the Good of His Majesty's Service upon this Occasion.

It is with great Satisfaction that I acquaint You with <sup>this</sup> His Majesty's gracious Acceptance of Your Services, being &c. Duke Halifax.



Pittsburgh Sept. 7<sup>th</sup> 1763. [p. 99]

My Lord

I have been honoured with his Majesty's commands, signify'd by your Lordships Letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> March, to proclaim the glorious peace concluded by his Majesty, for the Advantage of all his loving Subjects, with a copy of the said proclamation. In obedience to which I immediately caused the peace to be proclaimed in this Capital, and gave Orders, for the like Ceremony to be observed throughout the Colony.

I have the pleasure to notify to your Lordship the quiet situation at present of our South West Frontiers; which confirms me in my Opinion that all the Mischief which this Colony has sustained, has been from the Northern Indians in their Return in their passage thro the Back Woods from having struck the Cherokeees or other Southern Indians. They are still troublesome to the north West on / the Banks of Potomack, tho we have a considerable Force of Militia out, under the Directions of Colonel Stephen who lately commanded the Virginia Regiment. It is supposed the Indians paid very dearly for their attack on Colonel Bouquet who in a very able and soldier like Manner carried his convoy safe into Pittsburgh. [p. 100]



I propose to embark on Monday the 19<sup>th</sup> In-  
stant for Charles Town, and from thence proceed  
by Land or Water as shall be agreed on between  
Governor Boone and myself, to assist at the con-  
ference to be held at Augusta on the 15<sup>th</sup> October  
from whence your Lordship may expect a full ac-  
count of our proceedings.

I am with all imaginable Respect and Esteem

My Lord

Y<sup>r</sup> Lordships

most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Obliged

and devoted Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Fran: Fauquier

To the Earl of Egremont &c.

[p. 2] Endorsed. Williamsburgh 7<sup>th</sup> Sept: 1763/ L<sup>t</sup>. Gov: Fauquier/  
29<sup>th</sup> Nov:



Whitehall Oct<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1763. [P. 103]

Sir,

Your Letter of Yesterdays Date was not brought to me till this Morning, in Answer to which, I beg you would acquaint Lord Halifax, that I have never heard of Mr. Timberlake's having even pretended to have discovered any Roguery of Mr. Barrington's; but not having seen the Letter you tell me, Lord Halifax has received on this Subject, I cannot be sure, whether I might be able, or not, to recollect any Circumstances with regard to the Discovery, or Transaction, Mr. Timberlake has therein mentioned: — Mr. Wood was the Person, who constantly directed what related to the Cherokees; I remember in general, that there was very bad Management about those People, & that Mr. Timberlake, & Barrington's Men, were always quarrelling, & representing against one another, but we used to think Timberlake was in the wrong, & on the whole had but an indifferent Opinion of him: — As to Money Matters, I think Lord Egremont only wrote a general Letter to the Treasury to pay that Expence, and that Mr. Barrington was to lay his Accounts of the Expenditure of the Money



before the Treasury & to give them satisfactory  
Vouchers for which he demanded an account  
of the Cherokee, so that Lord Egremont's Office  
[P. 105] never considered / themselves, as called upon to  
examine into that Matter.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble Servant

James Rivers

Edward Ledgwick Esq.

[P. 106] Endorsed. M. Rivers / October 19. 1763.



Charles Town in S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina

[p. 107]

Nov<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1763.

My Lord

I have the Honor to apprize your Lordship of my Arrival at this place yesterday, on my Return home to Virginia from the Congress with the Indians at Fort Augusta in Georgia; and I have the pleasure to add that on the part of the Indians, everything went on with greater Smoothness than We had reason to expect, from the general Reports which were propagated in every Colony of the evil Intentions of the Indians towards his Majesty's Governor, for the several Colonies. On the part of the Governor, every thing was conducted with the greatest Harmony and Unanimity imaginable. every Step receiving the approbation of all present; tho' the Reply to the Answers of the several Tribes of Indians was left to the Governor of that Colony whose Situation occasion'd the greatest Intercourse between the Inhabitants thereof and the respective Tribe of Indians, / to prepare for the Perusal and approbation of the whole, before it was given to the Superintendant to be delivered to the Indians.

[p. 108]

The Governors did themselves the Honor to



write a joint letter to your Lordship immediately after the breaking up of the Congress, expressing their sense of the whole, but at the same time referring your Lordship to a Journal of their whole proceedings which is to be transmitted to y<sup>r</sup> Lordship as soon as it can be fairly transcribed. Mr. Stewart the Superintendant joined in this as well as in all other Transactions.

I have used my utmost Endeavors to fulfill his Majesty's Intentions and promote his Service through this whole affair, and if I have been so happy as to have my conduct approved by your Lordship it will be a constant source of Pleasure to me.

I am with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

most Obed<sup>t</sup>

and devoted Serv<sup>t</sup>

Franc. Fauquier

The Earl of Egmont

[2110] Endorsed. Charles Town, S<sup>c</sup> Carolina / 20<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1763. / M<sup>r</sup> Fauquier, S<sup>t</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> of Virginia. / R<sup>x</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1764.



Wm. Burgin Jan<sup>y</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 1764 [p. 115]

My Lord

The repeated Favours I have receiv'd from your Lordship, and the Liberty you gave me of communicating my Sentiments to you on affairs interesting to this Colony, encourage me to offer to your Lordships consideration, some Observations on the future situation of it, grounded on his Majesty's late proclamation. A proclamation which in a very eminent manner breaths forth the Spirit of Justice and Humanity which possesses the breast of his Majesty and his Ministers, and their great prudence in directing the Governors of his Colonies to pursue such Measures, as must tend to preserve the peace and establish the Security of the Colonies.

By this Proclamation, the Governors of the Colonies along the Atlantic Ocean are restrained from making any Grants of Lands to the westward of the Heads of the Rivers/emptying them<sup>[p. 116]</sup> selves into that Ocean; and the Governor of West Florida from making Grants to the northward of the 31<sup>st</sup> degree of N. Latitude. These limitations, as your Lordship will observe leave a prodigious extent of Country from the 31<sup>st</sup> degree of Latitude, South, to the Lakes, north, and from the River Mississippi, west,



to the heads of the Waters of the Ocean east; which  
is reserved to the various Tribes of Indians in-  
habiting the same, for their hunting Grounds; on  
which no Settlements are at present to be made.  
The French are said to have a Chain of Settle-  
ments or Forts, all along the western Side of the  
Mississippi: Some Gentlemen of this Colony who have  
a much higher Opinion of French power and  
French Policy, than I ever could persuade myself to  
entertain of either, represent their strength as very  
great in those parts, speaking of large Towns  
among the Illinois, and calling their numbers 70,000.  
But be their strength small or great, if there are  
neither Forts nor Settlements on the East Side  
the River; that will watch their Motions and  
be a check upon them; they will have it in  
their Power whenever they please, to pass the  
River and encroach on the Lands ceded to his  
Majesty by the late glorious peace, by building Forts  
and strengthening themselves, as they before did at  
[177] Brown Point and Fort du Quesne. and this may  
be continued for years, without the Governors be-  
ing able to give his Majesty Information of their  
proceedings, as it will not come to their knowledge  
unless some lucky chance should bring it to  
Light. But if they should pay a greater Regard



to this Treaty, than they have done to some former ones, and not descend to such an open Violation of it; yet, at all events, they will have all the Opportunities they can wish for to instill into the Indians such notions as their Interest or Policy may prompt them to inculcate into them.

I humbly submit these reflections to your Lordships superior Wisdom and Knowledge, to make such Use of them as you shall think proper, being

With the greatest Respect and Esteem

My Lord

Y<sup>r</sup> Lordships

most Obed<sup>t</sup>.

Obliged & devoted

Servant

Thom: Fauquier

The Earl of Halifax

Endorsed. Williamsburgh 31<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1764/ L<sup>d</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> of Virginia/ R<sup>d</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> March. [P. 115]



[p. 151]

~~copy~~ To the Right Honourable the Commissioners  
of the Board of Trade and Plantations  
The Humble Petition of Lieutenant  
Henry Timberlake, Late of His Majesty's  
42<sup>d</sup>. Regiment of Foot.

Sheweth,

That the three Cherokee Indians brought  
over by ~~by~~ Aaron Trueheart, Deceased, not hav-  
ing obtained the Audience they have long  
solicited, are extremely desirous of returning  
to their own Country; but as they have been  
such a Great expence to him already ever  
since that Gentleman's Death, and as it is  
not really in his Power to Disburse any more,  
he humbly Desires these Gentlemen would con-  
sider of their Passage back again.

The motives that induced M<sup>r</sup>. Trueheart  
to bring them over were the Dissatisfaction  
of the Nation, the reiterated Instances / they <sup>[p. 152]</sup>  
made, and the Justness of their Complaints  
about Encroachments made on their Hunting  
Grounds, contrary to His Majesty's Proclamation.  
That your Petitioner had flatter'd himself,  
that all his Expences would have been re-  
funded; but as they have not been heard,  
he can see no end of the Losses he must sus.



tain, unless these Honourable Gentlemen take it into consideration.

And your Petitioner shall ever Pray &c.

[P. 151] Endorsed. Copy of Lieut. Henry Timberlake's Petition / to the Lords Commissioners / ~~of the Board~~ of Trade / and Plantations.

In the Lords of Trade's Letter, / of the 28<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1765 / setting forth the case of the / three Cherokee Indians, and / that they are desirous of / returning to their own country, / - That they have been a great / expence to him, and that he / can disburse no more for them. / and Praying their Lordships / to take into consideration / his Losses, and to provide a / Passage for the Indians.

Inclosure in No. 3. J.



CopySt James's Feb 14<sup>th</sup> 1765 P. 156

My Lords

Having laid before the King your Lordships Letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> past, inclosing the Petition of Lieutenant Henry Timberlake concerning the three Cherokee Indians who have been brought hither, I am commanded to acquaint your Lordships that as Mr. Timberlake presumed to bring over those Indians without the Authority and against the Consent of the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, His Majesty does not think proper to reimburse him any Expences which he may have incurred in the Maintenance of them. But that the said Indians may be sent back to their own Country as safely & speedily as possible, it is His Majesty's Pleasure that your Lordships should direct the Agent for Virginia to contract for their Passage on board the first good Ship which may sail for that Colony, [P. 156] taking all possible Precautions to insure their being well treated during their Passage, and safely deliver<sup>(ed)</sup> on their arrival to the Lieutenant Governor whom your Lordships will apprize of their Departure. And His Majesty will give Orders for paying the said Agent the Expence of their Passage, and of some small Presents to be made



Them on their Departure, as soon as Your Lord-  
ship shall have informed me of the Sum  
necessary for those Purposes.

I am &c

Dunk Halifax

Lords of Trade.

[p. 136] Endorsed. Copy of a Letter from / the Earl of Halifax /  
to the Lords of Trade / Feb 1<sup>st</sup> 1765 /  
He acquaints their Lordships that as Mr. Kimberlake /  
brought over the Cherokee Indians: / without the  
Authority and / ag<sup>t</sup> the Consent of the Lieut. / Gov.  
of Virginia, His Majesty / will not reimburse him  
any / expences, - but will pay for / their Passage to  
Virginia; & / He directs their Lordships / ~~to contract~~  
~~for that purpose~~ / to direct the Agent for / Virginia  
to contract for / that purpose. |

S. | No. 14.



[p. 160]  
Wm<sup>ms</sup> Burgh June 14<sup>th</sup> 1765.

My Lord

The papers which I have transmitted to the right hon<sup>ble</sup> the Board of Trade, relating to the rash conduct of our frontier Inhabitants in murdering some Cherokee Indians, being of Importance, I make no Doubt have been communicated to your Lordship, by the noble Lord who now presides at that Board. By these your Lordship will be able to form a judgment of some part of the melancholy Situation of Affairs in this Colony. But my Lord this is but a part, and the Circumstances of the Colony, and my Duty to his Majesty, both require that I should represent the State of the Country in its true Light, however disagreeable the picture may be. And I am encouraged to this, as your Lordships Goodness to me on all Occasions, has indulged me in writing my Thoughts freely to you. To give your Lordship as little Trouble as possible, I shall as concisely as I am able, just set the naked Facts before you in a true and undisguised Manner.

The most solemn Treaties with our Indian Neighbours have been most publicly and notoriously violated.

The Violators of the Treaty and the publick peace have been as publicly rescued out of the Hands of Justice. [p. 160]

Government is set at open Defiance, not having Strength in her hands to enforce Obedience to the



Laws of the community.

The colony is greatly indebted to Great Britain, and every individual deeply so among themselves which renders them uneasy, peevish and ready to murmur at every Occurrence.

Circulating currency is grown very scarce so that people are really distressed for Money of any kind to satisfy their creditors: and this Evil is daily increasing; for the Treasury Notes are annually diminish'd by the burning and sinking all that are received for Taxes. and Gold or Silver cannot pass in common circulation, as by the Laws in force, they cannot pass at their real Value, at the present high Exchange, so that there is no appearance of either in the colony.

This private Distress which every man feels, increases the general Dissatisfaction at the Duties laid by the late Stamp Act, which breaks out and shews itself on every trifling Occasion.

[p. 16]

/ This my Lord is a true tho' unpleasing Picture of the country, in which the Features are not on the one hand flattered, nor on the other overcharg'd. In thus disclosing the Truth to your Lordship, I hope you will think I have discharged my Duty and the Trust reposed in



me. With the strictest regard to Truth I can say,  
it is my utmost Ambition to give Satisfaction to  
a person to whom I stand so highly obliged,

for, I am <sup>to</sup>

with the greatest Respect and Esteem

My Lord

Your Lordships

most Obedt Obliged  
and devoted Servt

Franc: Tanquer

To the Earl of Halifax.

Endorsed. Williamsburgh, Virginia, / 14<sup>th</sup> June 1765. / [P.162]  
Lieut Gov: Tanquer. / Rx 8<sup>th</sup> Aug:



Whitehall Feb 7: 19<sup>th</sup> 1767. [P. 302]

Lieut Gov: Tanquer.  
(Jr. 3)

Sir,

Your Letter of 10<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1766, has been laid before the King. His Majesty was graciously pleased to receive the affectionate & loyal Address of the Council of His Colony of Virginia, and doubt not of their always meriting His Royal Approbation and Protection.

His Majesty expects daily to hear, that the Persons concerned in violating the Indian Treaties, have been detected and brought to condign Punishment. While the Prosperity of the American Colonies, especially their back Settlers, depends so much on maintaining Peace and Friendship with the Indians, it is amazing, that such Enormities can remain anytime undiscovered: The Provinces can never expect a lasting Peace with the Indian Tribes till they convince them they would rather protect than destroy them. The Traders for selfish views, have but too much succeeded in inculcating into the Minds of these poor People, that nothing will satisfy the Colonies but their Extirpation; and I fear that the Inhabitants of Augusta and Bedford



[p. 307]  
bounties, in your Province, have given too much  
Room for their listening to such an Insinuation.

I am the more particular on this head  
because the King is extremely displeased to hear  
of Hostilities being commenced against the  
Indians in West Florida.

This is a step diametrically opposite to  
that System which has been recommended  
in the strongest Terms to the different Gov<sup>rs</sup>  
and the Superintendants of Indian Affairs; The  
most effectual Methods to restore Peace and  
Concord cannot therefore too soon take place.  
- His Majesty's Intentions on this head are  
so decided, that he has Recalled Gov<sup>r</sup> John-  
stone: and he will expect that all the G<sup>v</sup>  
-vernors Act in concert to conciliate the Af-  
-fections of the Indians, and to give them  
a real Confidence in our Protection

I am &c<sup>a</sup>

Shelburne

[p. 308]  
Endorsed. Draft of a Letter from the Earl of Shelburne to L<sup>d</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>  
Sanguier dated Whitehall 19<sup>th</sup> / Feb<sup>r</sup> 1767. / (N<sup>o</sup> 3)



Stirlingburgh Nov<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1766

My Lord

Your Lordships Favor of the 18<sup>th</sup> September is come to hand. By a Letter I wrote to the Lords of Trade, of the 14<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> last, with a copy of a Proclamation I had lately issued, in relation to the illegal settlers behind our frontiers; I hope your Lordship will think with me, that this Colony has taken every Step in their power to remove them. The removing them by a military force is not in our power, and if it was, the inconveniencies and expense attending the subsisting and marching men thro' such stragling Settlements, (for they are not settled in Bodies) would be very great. But my Lord there are some few that have been some <sup>[some]</sup> 'Sime' settled legally in part of this Country, having taken up their Lands according to the Rules of Government, and under the sanction of Authority. On the 13<sup>th</sup> Febr<sup>y</sup> 1764 I stated their case at large to the right hon<sup>ble</sup> the Board of Trade, hoping to have received some positive Directions relating to them. To these Letters now in that Office I beg leave to refer your Lordship. These People, I believe; now refuse to pay his Majestys Quit-rents for the said Lands, till they know certainly how far they are to be protected



in their said Property.

Since my Letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> instant I have received the Address of the house of Burgesses, which I think a very extraordinary one in every Light, and shews great Weakness and want of Judgment, but much Heat in the Composers: especially as the circular Letter of the Committee of Merchants was printed in the Gazette before the House met. / It gave me some difficulty how to frame a proper Answer, and at last have acted out of Character having made use of more Art than I ever practised with them before. But my Lord I conceived it to be the Sense of his Majesty and his Ministers that every disagreeable Circumstance should rather be smooth'd over than aggravated: therefore I picked and cull'd such parts of the Address as I thought would best conduce to that end: weighing every word, as I designed to say much by implication which I did not explicitly declare. Such as it is I must submit it to your Lordships Judgment, confessing at the same time I had not abilities to do better.

I am informed they are now preparing an Address to his Majesty, I hope it will contain nothing of the same Spirit of Justification of their former proceedings, which I think strongly



insinuated in their address to me: and I fear is the sense of the hot part of the house; for which the more cool and considerate tremble.

/ I am very happy to have something <sup>[p. 316]</sup> more agreeable with which I shall close this letter. The house of Burgesses have now separated the Treasury from the Chair. It is supposed it will be put into a committee of three, but in that or any other case the Chair is excluded from any Management of it.

I am with the greatest Respect & Esteem

My Lord

your Lordships

most Obedt. Obliged

and devoted Servt.

Franc. Fauquier.

P. S. the vessel not sailing at the time appointed gives me an opportunity of sending to your Lordship, copies of the letters and papers to which I took the liberty to refer your Lordship in the Body of this letter. F. Fauquier

To the Earl of Shelburne, a principal Secretary of State.

Endorsed.



W<sup>m</sup> Burgh Dec<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1766 [117]

My Lord

On Tuesday the 16<sup>th</sup> instant, I adjourned the assembly to the 12<sup>th</sup> of March next. after having pass'd all the Bills which were ready for my assent: among which was a Bill for appointing M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Treasurer, by this Act the Offices of Speaker and Treasurer are now disunited, an Event long wished for by his Majesty's Ministers. I have inclosed an Address from the Council met in assembly to his Majesty, which I intreat the favor of your Lordship to present. — That from the Burgesses is, as I am informed, to be transmitted to their Agent, and to pass through that Channel.

Upon the Demise of M<sup>r</sup> Robinson the late Treasurer and Speaker, a Deficiency was found in the Treasury of £100,700 which I am had been [p. 338] illegally remitted to supply the Necessities of his distressed Friends, to whom he could never give a Denial. Such was the Sensibility of his too benevolent Heart. This as your Lordship may imagine has made a great Noise, But I hope and believe all will be set right without the least Shock to publick Credit; which is not yet affected tho' the Fact is universally known. By a



Memorial delivered in to the house of Burgesses by his Administrators it appears, that there are Securities in their Hands for Money lent by him for £105,000 and I have in my Custody his Bonds with the best security in the Colony for the due execution of his Office, to the Amount of £190,000, and his Estate in Land and Negroes is valued at £140,000 So that the public have security for upwards of £300,000 to make good a Deficiency of £100,700.

I have received a Letter from Governor Penn of Pennsylvania desiring my Assistance to remove the illegal settlers on Redstone Creek &c. to w<sup>ch</sup> in Answer [p. 119] I informed him of all the Steps this Government had taken in order to remove them, and if he could point out any other Measure I would apply to the Assembly, who I made no doubt, would enable me to cooperate with him in every such useful Method. But the Commander in chief has taken more effectual means to produce this effect, as will appear by the copy of a summons for that purpose which I have enclosed to your Lordship. Those who are settled under Authority are in the utmost Anxiety to know their fate, and I hope your Lordship will favor me with some directions in relation to these Lands. The Icherokes have had a boundary Line run between them and the



two Carolinas, and seem desirous to have it continu-  
ed through this colony. I humbly submit it to  
your Lordship whether such a fixed and known  
boundary, between this colony and any tribe of  
Indians might not have a very good Effect.

I have only one thing to add to what <sup>[p 340]</sup>  
I have already mentioned in this and former  
letters on this subject, w<sup>ch</sup> is that the Lands be-  
tween the Alleghuney hills and the Ohio are  
said to be so extremely fine that people will run  
all risques whether from Governments or from In-  
dians to take possession and seat themselves on  
these Lands without the least plea of Right for so  
doing.

I am with the greatest Esteem and Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships

most Obed<sup>t</sup> and

devoted Servant

Franc: Tanquer

To the Earl of Shelburne Principal Secretary of State.

Endorsed. Williamsburgh. 18<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1766. / Lieut. Gov<sup>r</sup> <sup>[p 342]</sup>  
Tanquer. / R<sup>x</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1767.



To all People now Inhabiting to the West<sup>[West]</sup>  
ward of the Allegania Mountain. ———

In consequence of several complaints made by the savages against the people who have presumed to Inhabit some part of the country West of the Allegania Mountain, which by treaty belong to them and had never been purchased and which is contrary to his Majesty's Royal Proclamation his Excellency the commander in chief out of compassion to your Ignorance before he proceeds to extremity has been pleased to order me with a Detachment from the Garrison of Fort Pitt to come here and collect you together to inform you of the Lawless and Licentious manner in which you behave and to order you all to return to your several Provinces without delay which I am to do in the presence of some Indian chiefs now along with me, I therefore desire you will all come to this place along with the Bearer who I have sent on purpose to collect you together.

His Excellency the commander in chief has Ordered, in case you should remain after this Notice, to seize and make prize of all goods and Merchandise brought on this side the Allegania Mountain or exposed to Sale to Indians



at any place except at his Majesty's Garrison, that  
Goods thus seized will be a lawful prize and become the  
property of the captors. The Indians will be incou-  
-raged in this way of doing themselves justice, and if  
Accidence should happen you Lawless People must look  
upon yourselves as the cause of whatever may be the  
consequence hurtful to your Persons and Estates, and  
if this should not be sufficient to make you return  
to your several Provinces, his Excellency the Commander  
in Chief will order an Armed Force to drive you from  
[p. 100] the Lands you have taken possession off to the Westward  
of the Allegania Mountains the property of the In-  
-dians till such time as his Majesty may be pleas-  
-ed to fix a further Boundary.

Such People as won't come to this place are  
to send their Names and the Province they belong  
to, and what they are to do, by the Bearer that  
his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be  
acquainted with their Intentions.

I am / Yours &c

Alex<sup>r</sup>. Mackay  
commanding a Party  
of the 42<sup>d</sup> Regiment

To all whom it may  
concerne.

Redstone Creek }

June 22<sup>d</sup> 1766 }

[p. 101]

Endorsed. copy of the Summons / In Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Gov. Fauquier's, of / the  
18<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1766.



REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION  
151

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty<sup>(George)</sup>  
The dutiful Address of the Council, of the  
Colony and Dominion of Virginia.  
Most Gracious Sovereign.

We your Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Council of Virginia at this time convened in General Assembly, presume to approach the Throne on an event very pleasing and interesting to us, and to all your people residing in America.

Allow us, Royal Sir, who are Inhabitants in this distant part of your Realm, humbly to acknowledge the multiplied instances of your paternal kindness and regard to us; and in particular to Express our grateful sense of your Majesty's unbounded goodness and disinterested kindness of your Parliament to Repeal the late American Stamp Act.

We rejoice at this time to declare, that his Majesty's Administration hath been conducted with mercy and clemency; and that you have condescended to hear the complaints of your Subjects and to use your Royal hand to relieve them.

As Duty and Affection to your Majesty are fixed and unalterable principles in us, we feel the Impressions of them, so strong and lively in our breasts, that we cannot omit to lay hold of



this Opportunity to renew our most sincere professions of our constant and inviolable fidelity: And we do with zeal and firmness never to be shaken promise your Majesty, that we will at all times exert ourselves in the defence of your Majesty's sacred person and Government, at the risque of our lives and fortunes.

We shall no longer presume to interrupt your Majesty's attention to the public Welfare, than by adding our most cordial congratulations on the happy addition to your Royal Family and our fervent wishes for its future Augmentation. Permit us, gracious Sir, to express the raptures we feel in enjoying the bright extended scene of felicity; and to glory and exult in participating of the blessings provided for posterity.

By desire & in behalf of the Council  
John Blair Preside

[F 180] Endorsed. Address to His Majesty / from the Council  
of the / Colony & Dominion of / Virginia. /  
In Lieu: Gov: Fauquier's, of / the 18<sup>th</sup> Dec: 1767<sub>(dec)</sub>



Wm. Murch Feb<sup>y</sup> 12<sup>d</sup> 1767. [p. 35b]

My Lord

In my Letter to your Lordship of the 18<sup>th</sup> December last past, I submitted it to your Lordship whether it would not be expedient to run a Boundary Line between the Lands the Cherokees claim as their hunting Grounds, and the lands liable to be settled in this Colony. Since that Letter, I have received one from Mr. Stuart superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Southern District, with several papers, in which he presses my running that Line; and seems to think it absolutely necessary it should be forthwith done. In my Answer to him I have told him that I thought I had no Right to run Lines to circumscribe his Majesty's claim to Lands without his express commands for my so doing.

When I was at the Congress at Augusta I did not make the Boundary between the Virginians and the Cherokee Indians part | of the Treaty because I thought it to be inconsistent with the spirit of my Instructions: but the Cherokees then of their own Accords renounced all claim to Lands to the Eastward of Holston's River. [p. 35b]

If I receive his Majesty's commands to run such a Boundary Line, I hope I shall at the



same time receive Directions where it shall be run.

I dont know at present of any other Tribe  
of Indians laying claim to any Lands on this  
side of the Ohio in this colony.

I am with the greatest Respect and Esteem  
My Lord

Yr. Lordships

most Obedt. and  
devoted Servant

Franc. Tanquer

To the Earl of Shelburne one of his Majestys  
principal Secretaries of State.

[110] Endorsed. Wm<sup>ms</sup> Burgh, Virginia, 2<sup>d</sup> Febr<sup>y</sup> 1767 / Lieut Gov.  
Tanquer. / 13<sup>th</sup> March.



N<sup>o</sup> 5.Williamsburgh May 24<sup>th</sup> 1767. <sup>[P. 137]</sup>

My Lord.

Before I enter upon the Business of this Letter it will be proper I should acquaint your Lordship that the Gentlemen of the Council to whom I communicated his Majesty's Approbation of their address received it with all that Gratitude and Affection which becomes every Loyal Subject of his Majesty on such an Occasion.

Your Lordship seems surprised, and indeed my Lord you very well may, that no Offender can be brought to Justice for the Murder of an Indian. But it is not more strange than true, that the Inhabitants of our Frontiers who are the People first exposed to the Incursions and Ravages of the Indians are the very persons who secrete and screen these Miscreants, in so much that I am confident <sup>[P. 372]</sup> they desire and wish for nothing so much as an Indian War: They have used every Method in their power to promote it, and I for my part have taken every step to prevent it, by endeavoring to pacify the Indians on every cause of discontent.

There is now one Ryan, hid in the Mountains of our Frontier Counties, who killed Capt. Peter a Chief Warrior of the Delawares, I have issued a Proclamation with a reward for the apprehension.



•hunting him, not so much out of hopes of getting the Man, as to enable Capt: Murray Commandant at Fort Pitt to convince the Indians that Government does her part to bring these Villains to Justice.

If in consequence of the reward he should be apprehended, he has a right by the Laws of the colony to be examined by a Court composed of the Justices of his own County, who are to determine if his crime is such as to be sent to Williamsburgh for his Trial. These Justices I much fear would construe it into a hasty quarrell or skirmish and acquit him above. If they should send him down he has then a right to be tried by a jury from his own County, in which  
[p. 73] I am sure he may confide / with the greatest safety. Were I to raise the Militia to take him, it would be only shewing the weakness of Government and the strength of their Friends, for they wou'd be a man I fear take part with the Murderer. By the Intelligence I have received, I have good reason to believe that Col: Cresap of Maryland fomented this dispute on account of his jealousy in regard to the Indian Trade.

I have received some copies of letters that passed between Governor Johnson and the Comissarys which seem to me to tend to a coalition of all



the colonies to enter into a general war with all the Indians. I don't see with what other intent they could be sent to me. And it gives me the greatest comfort and satisfaction to find that my sentiments of the measures to be taken with the Indians, and my conduct in consequence thereof, correspond so intirely with those of his Majesty and his Ministers

I am

with the greatest respect & esteem

My Lord

your Lordships

most Obed.<sup>t</sup> & devoted

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Gran: Tanquer.

To the Earl of Shelburne.

Endorsed. Williamsburgh in Virginia / 24<sup>th</sup> May 1767 / <sup>[p 172]</sup>  
Lieut Gov<sup>r</sup> Tanquer / (No. 5) / Rx 12<sup>th</sup> July.



some other Part of His Majestys American Do-  
minions, or otherwise, such compensation,  
as His Majesty in His Bounty shall be gra-  
tiously pleased to bestow upon them;  
which Petition was referred to the Lords of  
Trade by an Order of His Majesty in Coun-  
cil of 21<sup>st</sup> June 1765, with Directions to report  
what might be advisable to be done there-  
upon, but the Petitioner not appearing to  
prosecute his suit, and that Part of the  
country where the Lands petitioned for by  
the Ohio Company lie, having been thought  
precluded from settlement by His Majestys Procla-  
mation of the 7<sup>th</sup> October 1763, they did not  
think it necessary at that Time to proceed  
any further upon this Business; but some  
late Proceedings of the House of Burgesses of Vir-  
ginia having given cause to suspect that some  
Measures may be taken there to encourage  
and support Persons in making settlements  
beyond the Mountains, Col<sup>o</sup> Mercer has  
thought fit to renew his Application, and  
to solicit some Determination of his Petition.

I am therefore to signify to you His Ma-  
jesty's commands that you transmit to me,  
for His Majestys Information, an exact Account



(No 6)

Whitehall 8<sup>th</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> 1767. [P. 151]

Lieut: Gov: Gauguier

Sir,

The Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations have had under their consideration a Petition presented to His Majesty in the Year 1765, by Coll<sup>l</sup> George Mercer, on Behalf of the Ohio Company, setting forth amongst other Things; "That on the 16<sup>th</sup> of March 1748. His late Majesty was pleased to give an Instruction to the Lieut: Governor of Virginia to grant the said Company, under certain Conditions, 500,000 Acres of Land between Romanetoes and Buffaloes Creeks, on the South side of the Ohio, and between the Streams called the Two Creeks and Yellow Creeks on the North side of the said River, and humbly praying, for the Reasons therein contained, that His Ma<sup>ty</sup> [P. 151] jesty will be pleased either to renew the said Instruction to the Lieut: Governor of Virginia, for the Time being; or recommend to Parliament the making some Provision for reimbursing the great Expences incurred by the Ohio Company, or that the said Company may receive by a Grant of Land in



of the Nature of the claim which the Ohio  
 Company have to the Lands petitioned for;  
 what Circumstances first gave Rise to the Forma-  
 -tion of the Company; and what Sums they  
 have expended in consequence of the first Ces-  
 sion of Lands made to the Company by the [p. 181]  
 Indians, or His Majesty's Instructions to His  
 Lieutenant Governor of Virginia in the Year  
 1748 directing him to grant them the above  
 mentioned 500,000 Acres.

I am

Sir, &c.

Shelburne

Endorsed. Dnat to / Lieut. Gov. Tanquer / Octr 8<sup>th</sup> 1767 / [p. 190]

Ex<sup>d</sup>.



(No. 7)

Whitehall 14<sup>th</sup> Novr 1767. [P. 297]

Lieut. Gov. Gauguier.

Sir,

The Boundary Line having been completed between the Indians and the Provinces of South and North Carolina, as also between them and the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, it is very necessary that the same should be continued along the Back of Virginia, taking it up Southward at Col. Oatiswell's Mines, where it was dropt by North Carolina and running it behind your Settlements till it falls in with that Point from whence the Northern Provinces set out.

I am therefore to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you fix a Time with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stuart for the completion of this very essential Service, which not only tends to remove many causes of Complaint [P. 298] between the Back Settlers and the Indians, but also serves to set determined and known Bounds to the several Colonies.

I am Sir &c.

Shelburne.

Endorsed. Dnat to / Lieut. Gov. Gauguier / 14<sup>th</sup> Novr 1767 / (No. 7) / Ex<sup>d</sup>

[P. 294]



To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

[p. 29]



May it please your Majesty,

In obedience to your Majesty's commands,

signified to us by the Earl of Hillsborough, one of your Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in his letter dated May the 17<sup>th</sup> we have taken into our consideration an Address to your Majesty from the House of Burgesses of Virginia, humbly representing. "That various persons, who, in consequence of His late Majesty's Instructions for that purpose, had obtained grants of land to the westward of the Great Mountains, and settled themselves thereon, having in the course of the late war been driven from their estates by the invasion of your Majesty's enemies, and being, upon the re-establishment of peace, desirous to return to their former habitations, were prevented from fulfilling such their desires by the Governor's proclamation, issued in consequence of your Majesty's Instruction, forbidding settlements to be made within those limits: stating withal the advantages, which they conceive will result to your Majesty's service, and the interest of your American Dominions in general, by continuing the encouragements for settling these frontier-lands, and praying such relief and direction thereupon, as your Majesty in

[p. 30]



"Your great wisdom shall think most beneficial for  
"Your Majesty's interest, and the happiness of Your  
"people there." Whereupon we beg leave humbly  
to represent to Your Majesty,

That in the year 1754 Your Majesty's Royal Grandfather, at the instance of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, and for the reasons by them set forth in an humble Address preferred to the Crown for that purpose, was graciously pleased to instruct His then Governor, the Earl of Albemarle, to make and pass grants of lands, lying to the westward of the great ridge of mountains, which  
[p30] separates the rivers Roanoke, James and Potomack from the Mississippi, to such persons as should be desirous of settling there; the same to be granted in small and entire quantities, not amounting to more than one thousand acres for any one person: and as a further encouragement to adventurers to take up lands within the said tract, (from the settlement of which, it was represented, great additional security would be derived to this and the neighbouring colonies against the encroachments of the French) His Majesty was further graciously pleased, (in conformity to the prayer of the said Address) to direct, that these grants should be made free from the payment of any fine or quit-rent for the



term of ten years from the date thereof.

The people who, in consequence of these grants, had settled themselves in this country, having been driven from their possessions in the course of the late war, Your Majesty, upon the re-establishment of peace, in order to quiet and allay the apprehensions of the various tribes of savages, whom the great accession to Your Majesty's dominions in America, by the total expulsion of the french from Canada, had thrown into alarm, was pleased, by Your Royal Proclamation of October 1763. to give a solemn and publick assurance of Your gracious attention to, and protection of, the said Indians; <sup>[p. 32]</sup> reserving thereby, till such time / as Your Majesty's further pleasure should be known, all the countries, therein excepted and described to their entire use and occupation; warning all persons not to settle themselves on the same, and enjoining them, if already settled, forthwith to evacuate such their encroachments.

Under this interdiction the country in question now falls, as lying beyond the sources of the Great Rivers which empty themselves into the Atlantic; and from the disorderly and irregular conduct of several of Your Majesty's subjects, who from Pennsylvania and the back settlements of



Virginia migrated to the westward of the Alleghany Mountains, seating themselves on lands contiguous to the Waters of the Ohio, in express disobedience to Your Majesty's above proclamation, it has so proved, that this country has furnished one principal cause of discontent and complaint to the Indians inhabiting those parts; and so highly offensive to them were these encroachments on their lands, that in the year 1765, Your Majesty found it expedient, by <sup>[p. 33]</sup> an additional Instruction / to Your Governor for that purpose, to direct and require him to enforce a more strict obedience to the said Proclamation, and to cause all those irregular settlements, which in defiance thereof had been established in this country, immediately to be evacuated.

Since the publication of the provisional arrangements contained in Your Majesty's said Proclamation, respecting the territory set apart for the use of the Indians, the expediency of establishing a boundary line, by solemn compact with the several tribes, has been stated by our predecessors in Office in the plan for the management of Indian Affairs, prepared by them in the year 1764; which plan having been communicated to the Superintendants for Indian Affairs, they have made it a subject of discussion and negotiation with the Indians in their re-



pective districts; and this proposition appears to have been so favourably received by the Indians in the northern district, that the particular course and extent of the said boundary has been very precisely pointed out by them, and acquiesced in by Sir William Johnson in a congress had with those tribes in 1765. [p. 34]

/ However, till this affair is finally adjusted, and a boundary line established, either according to the course recommended in our humble representation to Your Majesty of the 7<sup>th</sup> of March last, or upon some other plan adjusted by Your Majesty's Superintendants, instructed for that purpose, and ratified and confirmed by solemn compact with the Indians, the same policy, which established the regulations laid down in Your Majesty's proclamation of 1763, must be considered as still in force; and we cannot, consistently with the same, advise Your Majesty to give any countenance and encouragement to proposals for extending settlements and plantations, beyond the Great Mountains, into the country, which by the said Proclamation, is for a time given up to the use of the Indians; nor do we apprehend it will be safe, until such negotiation is concluded, for those persons who claim under grants, prior to the said Proclamation, to repossess themselves of the same.

Upon this state of the case, we would hum-



[P. 36] - I do hereby recommend to Your Majesty, in consequence / of the application above recited, to direct Your Lieut. Governor, or other Commander in chief for the time being in Virginia, to inform the House of Burgesses, in answer to their Address, that immediately upon notification to him, from Your Majesty's Superintendants for Indian Affairs, of the final adjustment of the said boundary line, according to his Instructions for that purpose, no further interruption will be given to persons who are disposed to settle themselves in this Country, on lands granted to them prior to the said Proclamation of 1763; provided the same shall be found to come within the limits appropriated to settlement: on the contrary, all possible protection and encouragement will be given both to them and others, who, from a spirit of industry and improvement, are willing to engage in the location of this rich and fertile tract, and thereby to extend and cultivate the frontiers of Your Majesty's dominions in America.

All which is most humbly submitted.

Whitehall }  
June 10. 1768 }

Blair  
James Jennings  
Wm. Fitzherbert  
Thomas Robinson

[P. 44] Endorsed. Representation of the / Lords of Trade to His / Majesty, relative to the / expediency of permitting / settlements to be made / on Lands to the Westward / of the Great Mountains / In their Lordships / Letter of 10<sup>th</sup> June 1768. /      Ent<sup>d</sup>



(N<sup>o</sup>. 4)Hamburg Sep<sup>r</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup> 1768

[b]

My Lord

As your Lordship's circular Letter N<sup>o</sup>. 11. calls upon the several Governors to consider the general Instructions how far they may be defective and to propose such alterations or additions as they conceive may be necessary to improve his Majesty's Interest and Revenue and promote the Welfare of the Colonies, and concludes with a Paragraph relating to the Duties, the improvement of which is observed to be inadequate to the rapid progress of Settlement. I think myself particularly concerned (tho' I hope this circular Lett<sup>r</sup> points rather to some of the other Colonies) to speak more fully to this at present.

In 1728 I was appointed Deputy Auditor of his Majesty's Revenues here / under M<sup>r</sup>. Walpole, then Auditor <sup>[b]</sup> General, which Office I have continued in to this day now eleven years under the Hon. M<sup>r</sup>. Cholmondeley the present Auditor General. When I first came in to the Office, all I found that the Auditors had done was to see the Roll rightly cast up, and that it exceeded the former for that bounty by the omission of the list of new Patents for that year, or such of them as could be collected; for many of the Proprietors lived elsewhere and the Land being not then cultivated could not be found,



there being no description of them but the owners name and the County they were said to live in being the County they were first survey'd in, this then by the frequent changes become another County. This and the Sheriff's Oath to the truth of his collection & that the Insolvents could not be collected for want of Effects, was the foundation of the Auditors Certificate to the Receiver General with which he charged the several Sheriffs. —

[p. 193]  
p. 3. Mr. John Grymes while Deputy Auditor attempted a regulation of the Rolls (for which he was well paid) but in a method that soon run into confusion and became useless as his clerk confessed. In Nathl. Harrison's Auditorship (to whom I succeeded) the Names of the Land-holders stood in a numerical order 1, 2, 3 &c. but no way Alphabetical (as is now in use) so that if it were required to know whether a certain person's land was in the Roll, there was no way for it but to look till you found it or over every Article from first to last to be sure it was not there. This made it very difficult to examine for omissions, so I reduced them rather to an Alphabetical Order and found it useful. But of late years by the assistance of my Nephew Mr. James Blair at the instigation of Mr. Scholmondeley we are engaged in a great laborious



and expensive Work in forming a Book (and sometimes two) for every County, where for the more ready finding any person's Name in a long list of the same initial letter they are digested into the order of the Vowels, for the first vowel in the word next after the initial letter; so any name in the Book is presently found, and over against it in about 25 columns in that opening for so many successive years is shewn what has been paid / here for each <sup>[p. 94]</sup> year and what in Arrear, with convenient spaces under each List for Names to be added occasionally, and when sold to another (as is frequently the case) it is struck off from the Seller and charg'd to the Buyer in his proper List, so that Gentlemen have been surprized to find how ready and full an account we could give them of their Lands tho' remote and often Transferred: If we cannot recover all the old Arrears that appear to be due we may recover the more recent at least and prevent that mischief for the future.

There are many great occasions of the Quitrents not amounting to what they ought. One is, that great Tracts have been taken up, but not sealed, nor Quitrents ever paid; (were there Effects we could seize them) and for not sealing and paying they are liable to be declared by the



bount to be forfeited to the King, and to be granted to the first Petitioner; but all this is evaded by getting a Friend to be the petitioner, who keeps it on the Court Docket as long as he can in suspense, and then when it is Dismissed he gets  
[p. 195]  
P.S. another friend to renew the same process and at last to avoid payment of the Arrears lets it be granted to his friend who reconveys it to whom <sup>the Patentee</sup> he pleases. I cannot think of a better remedy than that the petitioner to whom it is at last granted shall pay all Arrears from the first Grant, and that it should not be continued for that Land above two years on the Court Docket, and that no new petitioner should be admitted unless he makes Oath that he bona fide petitions for his own benefit only and that he is not a sham or friendly petitioner for the benefit of the Patentee.

Another obstruction to the enlargement of that Revenue is; that many Grants to the Westward of the Mountains that divide the Streams that lead to the Atlantic Ocean from those that empty themselves into the Mississippi refuse now to pay, as their lands they say are regranted to the Indians; tho' they were at first encouraged by his late Majesty to settle there. This the late Lieut Gover-



nor fully represented but had no answer. I hope these  
 Grants will by some compromise with the Indians, <sup>[p. 196]</sup>  
 be all included within our line between them <sup>p. 6</sup>  
 and us when settled; or the Crown will I suppose  
 be burthened for a reparation. — Another consider-  
 able loss to that Revenue arose from the too low  
 Exchange it was formerly paid at, and some in  
 Tobacco by which much was lost. But since my  
 advice was adopted to take Tobacco, only at three  
 farthings p<sup>r</sup> pound and the Silver payments raised  
 to 19 pennyw<sup>t</sup>. for 5/ it has suffered only under our  
 high Exchange, but is now sufficient tho' paid in  
 paper money, which answers here equal to Silver  
 and Gold, and by many preferred for its portability  
 and wanting no scales to weigh it.

Another considerable loss to this Revenue a-  
 rises from the poverty of many whose lands are  
 poor (for there is a great deal such) the Sheriff  
 often can find nothing to distrain or if he does  
 and the distress exposed to sale, there are often  
 no buyers; so cannot be got.

I hope Mr. Cholmondeley will do us the  
 justice to acknowledge that our Accounts were <sup>[p. 197]</sup>  
 remarkably the best; but he is now attempting an <sup>p. 7</sup>  
 imprudent thing in my opinion, to reduce the old  
 established allowance of 2½ p<sup>b</sup>. (which every Auditor



here has had for above sixty years past) to a fixed  
 and much inferior sum. Col. William Byrd (whom  
 I have seen) dyed I think in 1704. He held both  
 Offices of Auditor and Receiver General in one, under  
 the Title of Auditor, with an Allowance of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  p<sup>er</sup> cent.  
 On his death they were first divided; his son the  
 father of the present Col. Byrd was the first that  
 had the Title and Office of Receiver General, and  
 Col. Digges then one of the Council was the first  
 Auditor as now established, with an allowance of  
 5 p<sup>er</sup> cent. to each, out of which every deputy Auditor  
 (Col. Ludwell, Craymes, Harrison and myself) who do  
 all the business have constantly had  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p<sup>er</sup> cent. and  
 the Auditor Gen<sup>l</sup> besides the like sum has £250  
 p<sup>er</sup> Annum from hence, of which the Deputy has  
 no part. A Deputy or Lieut. Governor who does  
 all the business here, has by his Majesty's deter-  
 mination one full half, and the Governor in  
 [P. 198] brief | the other half only. I wish his Majesty  
 by his proper Officer or Officers, would be <sup>graciously</sup> pleased  
 to determine in this case; for it is certainly for  
 the benefit of the Revenue that the Officers here  
 have a good share of the Allowance from the  
 Crown, and that they have a fellow feeling in  
 all the improvements they can make of the  
 Revenue.



REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Your Lordship's directing my correspondence to be full and with minute circumstances must be my apology for the too great length of this. I hope not to offend you again so much: but minute circumstances will protract, and it is a subject I have been long conversant with, and have faithfully endeavoured to improve this his Majesty's Revenue here. I could say more; but must refer to another opportunity.

I am with great respect

My Lord

Your Lordship's

Most obed<sup>t</sup>ible Serv<sup>t</sup>.

John Blair

P. S. to Mr. H.

[p. 99]

I received a letter from Mr. Cholmondeley since since the date of this to your Lordship in which he relinquishes the design of altering my allowance, and therefore what is said to your Lordship on that subject may be passed over in silence.

John Blair



[25]

Copy of a letter from M<sup>r</sup>. Stuart Superintendant  
to M<sup>r</sup>. President Blair.

Hard Labour 17<sup>th</sup> Oct: 1768.

S<sup>r</sup>.

I have the Honour of acquainting you that in Obedience to His Majesty's commands, on the 13<sup>th</sup>. Curr<sup>t</sup>. I met at this place all the principal chiefs of the upper and lower Cherokee Nations and on the 14<sup>th</sup>. by His Majesty's Royal Authority concluded a Treaty with said Indians, ratifying the cessions of Lands lying within the Provinces of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, by them to His Majesty and his Heirs for ever; and confirming the Boundary Line marked by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, according to the several Agreements enter'd into with said Indians - The Line now ultimately confirm'd and Ratified by said Treaty runs as follows -

From a place called Towahihie on the Northern Bank of Savannah River, a North 50 Degrees East course in a strait line to a place called Dewisses corner or Yellow Water from Dewisses corner or Yellow Water a North 50 degrees East course in a strait line to the Southern Bank of Reedy River at a place called Wanghoe or Elm Tree where the Line between S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina terminates - From a place called Wanghoe or Elm Tree on the Southern Bank of Reedy River a North course in a strait line to a Mountain called Tryon Mountain, where the great



Ridge of Mountains becomes impervious - From Tryon Mountain in a straight line to Whiswells Mine on the Eastern Bank of the Great Kanaway River about a N. 8. E. course - And from Colonel Whiswells Mine on the Eastern Bank of the Great Kanaway in a straight line about a North / course to the confluence of the Great Kanaway with the Ohio -

As soon as possible after my return to Charles Town, I shall send you Extracts of my conferences, and an Authentic copy of the above-mentioned Treaty concluded with said chiefs - I acquainted the chiefs that I expected their Deputies would set out immediately from this place with my Deputy to meet your Commissioners at Colonel Whiswell's Mine in order to finish making the Boundary Line as agreed upon: but they objected and desired that service might be deferred till the spring of next year, the reasons they urged for this delay are as follows - That when they appointed the 10<sup>th</sup> of November for the time of meeting your Commissioners, to proceed upon that very important service they understood that they had no more to mark than from the Mountains where the Line behind North Carolina ends, to Whiswells Mine on the Kanaway, as they considered the River from thence to its confluence with the Ohio as a natural Boundary.



but as the Line is to run in a strait course almost  
 due North from the Mine to the Mouth of the Riv.  
 -er, the advanced season of the year will render that  
 service impracticable before the Spring, as the Line now  
 ultimately agreed upon runs through a large ex-  
 -tent of Mountainous Country uninhabited, where in  
 the Winter the cold will be extremely intense and  
 there will be no shelter for Men or food for Horses  
 -es at that Season. These Reasons appeared to me so  
 good and just that I was obliged to acquiesce in  
 them, and I send this Letter by Express, to prevent  
 as much as possible any dissapointment that  
 might result from this alteration. I hope you will  
 receive it in time to prevent your Commissioners  
 setting out - - The Chiefs have appointed the 10<sup>th</sup>  
 of May next for meeting your Commissioners at  
 Chiswells Mine, which I hope will prove agreeable and  
 their reasons for altering their Time satisfactory to <sup>[p. 27]</sup>  
 you - I reproach'd the Cherokeees severely with the  
 Murder of five Emigrants from your Province, who were  
 going to the Mississippi, which was committed in  
 Summer last - They confess'd it, and said the perpe-  
 -trators were a party of Chilhowie people, who urg-  
 -ed in their own defence, that their Relations  
 had been killed in Augusta County in your Pro-  
 -vince in 1765, for which they had never received



any satisfaction, although repeated promises had been made, either of putting the guilty persons to death, or making a compensation in Goods from your province, which they believed, because I had confirmed them. That they nevertheless were disappointed and being tired with waiting took that satisfaction, which they could not obtain from our justice - All the Warriors declared that they disapproved of the Action, but that the Shilhowie people were authorized by the custom of their country, to act as they did, and their plea of never having received any satisfaction was undeniable - That in any other Instance nothing should prevent their executing strict justice on Offenders according to Treaties - It is not only extremely disagreeable to myself but very detrimental to His Majesty's Service to be obliged to fail in any promise I make to Indians. The compensation of 500 Indian dressed Deer skins value in goods for every person murdered, which on the faith of Governor Laquiers repeated letters, I engaged they should receive early in the Spring, was extremely moderate, and this you will acknowledge, if you compare it with the sum expended by the Province of Pennsylvania, on a late similar occasion, and I must confess that this disappointment will render me extremely cautious in making promises on any future



[11]

Occasion. / I am to meet the chiefs of the Upper and  
Lower Creek Nations at Silver Bluff on Savannah  
River the 1<sup>st</sup> November to ratify the cessions to His  
Majesty in the two Floridas and Georgia and Expect  
to be at Charles Town by the time the Bearer can  
return there - I have the Honour of being very Re-  
spectfully

S<sup>t</sup>

Your most Obedient and very Humble Ser<sup>t</sup>

John Stuart

P. S.

I have agreed to pay the Bearer  
Samuel Stainacre 22 Pistoles

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Blair Esq<sup>t</sup>

Endorsed. W<sup>t</sup> Stuart to W<sup>t</sup> Presid<sup>t</sup> / Blair. /  
In Lord Balcourts (N<sup>o</sup>. 4) / of 10<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1768 / (N<sup>o</sup>. 1.)



(N<sup>o</sup> 6.)[N<sup>o</sup> 59]Duplicate

My Lord

I have inclosed the report made to me by the Commissioners appointed by M<sup>r</sup>. President Belair last June to attend at the conferences to be held at Fort Stanwix and Chiswells Mines, the Minutes taken by our clerk at Fort Stanwix and the Treaty which was there agreed upon betwixt S<sup>r</sup>. William Johnson, the several attending Parties and the Indians. - From all of which I hope Your Lordship will see the absolute necessity of the resolutions since come to by the Governor and Council of this Province, a copy of which I have likewise inclosed together with my letter to M<sup>r</sup>. Stuart and Instructions to Col: Lewis and S<sup>r</sup>. Walker in which I was assisted by a Committee of Council.

Had we without further conference with M<sup>r</sup>. Stuart resolved to agree next May at Chiswells Mines to the Line agreed to by that Superintendant, we should have given up to the Cherokees a very large tract of Country which has lately been purchased for us by His Majesty at Fort Stanwix and to which I am informed those Indians have never laid any claim, should have abandon'd a numerous body of Settlers who settled in consequence of Acts of Assembly passed in 1752 and 53 and approved of by his late Majesty, should have offended the North.



ern Indians and greatly increased the difficulty of purchasing those lands from the Cherokee which are by all admitted to belong to them—

Your Lordship has now fully before you the reasons upon which we have proceeded and if they have the same effect upon His Majesty and his Council as they have had upon me, Mr. Stuart will immediately be enabled to complete with the Cherokee what Sr. Wm. Johnson has so happily begun at Fort Stanwix.

Should I be deem'd presumptuous in that part of my Instructions in which I express hopes of prevailing with His Majesty's Ministers to enable Mr. Stuart to act for this Province as Sr. William Johnson has done for the Northern Colonies, there is no Penalty to which I will not most cheerfully submit, as I shall for ever rejoice in the Motives which have induced me to hold that language and will be answerable with my life and fortune for every step I shall take whilst I have the honour to hold His Majesty's Commission—

not recd

Have just received the inclosed letter from the Attorney General of this Province, and can truly say from every thing I have heard both from him, and of him, that there is not a Man in the whole Colony more fit than himself for the Offices he holds— you will find in this Packet the Quitrent account for the year 1767. with a Map of the Lands purchased at Fort

not received



Q5/1347

Stanwix and those which remain to be purchased of  
the Cherokee in order to secure peace betwixt them  
and us to all eternity—

I have the honour to be with the utmost  
regard

My Lord

Your Lordship's Devoted Humble servant

Botetourt.

Williamsburg

Dec: 24<sup>th</sup>

Endorsed.

Virginia

Williamsburg 24<sup>th</sup> Decr. 1768.

Lord Botetourt.

(No 6.)

R<sup>x</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Feby 1769.

(Dup<sup>t</sup> — Orig<sup>l</sup> not received)

B. H.

Ex<sup>d</sup>

p. 627



[151]

Duplicate-

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Baron de Botetourt his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

Right Honourable Sir

In Obedience to Commissions and Instructions by us received from the Honorable John Blair Esq<sup>r</sup> President of Virginia, we began our journey to Shamokin on the sixteenth day of July. When we got there and found that there was no provision making for a Congress with the Indians and that no Person in that part of Pennsylvania had heard that any such thing was intended, we sent an Express to Sir William Johnson his Majesty's Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department and continued on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania in suspense untill the 15<sup>th</sup> of August in the evening, when we received a Letter from Mr. Alexander McKee one of Sir William Johnson's Deputies, informing us that a Congress was to be opened at Fort Stanwix on the first of September and that we must repair to Johnson Hall where we should receive further Information, which we did with all possible dispatch. On our getting to Johnson Hall which was on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August, Sir William told us that the Indians would be assembled by the 20<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> whereupon we waited



<sup>7.647</sup> at a dirty Tavern near the Hall / till the 11<sup>th</sup> from thence  
proceeded to Fort Stanwix where we arrived on the 17<sup>th</sup>  
and waited for the Indians till the 12<sup>th</sup> of October. The  
time appointed for holding a Congress with the Chero-  
kees being then so near as the 25<sup>th</sup> of Oct: and the  
distance from Fort Stanwix about nine hundred  
Miles, it was thought expedient by Sir William John-  
son and both of us that one of us should continue  
at Fort Stanwix and the other attend at Shiswells  
Mines in consequence whereof one of us immediately sett  
off for that Quarter. The Indians were not convinced so  
as to proceed to business untill the 23<sup>rd</sup> of Oct: and on  
the 24<sup>th</sup> the Congress was opened, in which after much  
debate and many Difficulties the six united nations of  
Indians on the 5<sup>th</sup> of Nov: executed a deed of Cession  
to his Majesty for a large Tract of Country lying West  
of Virginia Pennsylvania and New York, the Bounds of  
which will more fully appear by the Map and deed  
herewith deliver'd.

Sir William Johnson for the better satisfaction of  
your Excellency, was applied to for permission to take a  
copy of the Minutes during the Congress which he refus-  
ed alledging that the Ministry had order'd that no mi-  
nutes taken by him should be made public, untill they  
first had copy's but that he would give us certify'd copy's  
of all that was needful for us. As we expected some of those



Minutes might be absolutely necessary for explaining/ the Exec<sup>tion</sup> of our Office and that Sir William might not have leisure to copy them. the Person appointed to Act as Clerk to us attend'd constantly at the Council house and while the Council sat, took Minutes which are as near the Truth as we could come. After the business was nearly concluded Sir William was applied to for the copy's promised or a Letter, both of which he promised, but at length found himself so hurried and fatigued that neither could be had; On parting with him he promised to write and send all such copy's as he thought necessary, and 'till he does that, we can only give Your Lordship a copy of the Proceedings procured as above mentioned. We are

Your Lordships

most Obed<sup>t</sup>. & very humble  
Serv<sup>ts</sup>

Thomas Walker  
And<sup>rs</sup> Lewis

Williamsburg 14<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1768.

Endorsed. Report/ of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> appointed in/ June last to attend at the/ conferences to be held at/ Fort Stanwix & Chiswell's/ Mines/ In Lord Botetourts Dup<sup>r</sup>. / (N<sup>o</sup> 6.) of 24 Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1768. / (N<sup>o</sup> 1)



(12-27)

Extracts from Minutes of Council held at the  
Capitol at Williamsburg Friday December 16<sup>th</sup> 1768.

The Commissioners having made some remarks which they committed to writing and delivered to the Board, upon the Treaty concluded with the six nations and on the ensuing Congress with the Cherokees, the Council having maturely considered the same were of opinion, that prosecuting that Service in the manner directed by M<sup>r</sup> Stuart, and running a boundary line as proposed by him, would be highly injurious to this Colony and to the Crown of Great Britain by giving to the Indians an extensive tract of land, a great part of which, they never had or pretended a right to but actually disclaim'd; and advised that the said Commissioners should proceed with all possible expedition to South Carolina, and represent to M<sup>r</sup> Stuart the important object of a just Boundary to be ascertain'd with the Cherokees in a true and proper light, and signify to him that if he adheres to the opinion he has hitherto entertain'd thereof this Government cannot cooperate in that Service until more explicit instructions shall be obtain'd from his Majesty.



Ms. A. 1. 1. 1. 1.

51

[p. 1]

DuplicateS<sup>r</sup>:

Our commissioners Colonel Lewis and D<sup>r</sup> Walker having inform'd me that the line you have marked out in your several letters as a boundary betwixt the Cherokee and Virginia, will determine a large tract of Land to be their property, which S<sup>r</sup> William Johnson has purchas'd of the Northern Indians at the late Treaty at Fort Stanwix; I have by advice of the Council directed those Gentlemen personally to confer with you upon that subject, that you may if possible agree together upon a fresh plan which may satisfy the Indians and preserve to this colony the lands lately purchased as well as those which were settled before the late War in consequence of encouragement from his late Majesty.

I am likewise to inform you, that upon a report from Colonel Archibald Cary that the Goods intended as a compensation for the Murder'd Indians are much damaged, it is agreed to part with them for what we can get, to desire you and M<sup>r</sup> Cameron to purchase others to the value of <sup>£</sup>4500 of dress'd deer skins, to dispose of them as you shall think best in behalf of this colony as a satisfaction for the loss of their friends and to say how and where you will be paid.

I heartily pray that success may attend our joint Endeavours and that we may be able to establish



such a boundary as may be for the interest of all honest  
men to preserve, but be that as it may, we shall at least  
[pg 2] have the satisfaction of having exerted our utmost / in  
the cause of Our Royal Master and his happy People. —

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your very Obedient. Humble  
servant —

Botetourt.

Dec: 20<sup>th</sup> 1768.

Mr. Stuart one of his Majesty's  
Superintendants for Indian Affairs.

[pg 3] Endorsed. Letter to Mr. Stuart / Duplicate. /

In Lord Botetourt's Dup. / (N<sup>o</sup>. 6.) of 24 Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1768. / (N<sup>o</sup>. 3)



[p. 95]

Duplicate

Gentlemen

As it has been the Opinion of His Majesty's Council upon reading and considering the Papers You have laid before them relative to the Treaty lately held with the six Nations at Fort Stanwix, that You should immediately proceed to Mr. Stuart Superintendant of the Southern District to acquaint him with the result thereof and to represent to him the necessity of a fresh Plan of Operation with respect to the Boundary to be fixed between the Cherokee Indians and His Majesty's Colony of Virginia, it has been thought proper that I should give some Orders and Instructions for the Regulation of your conduct in this important affair.

You will consider that the principal Object of your journey is to convince Mr. Stuart that the line he proposes to run from Chiswells mine to the Mouth of the Great Kanaway will so much contract the limits of this Colony as to make it extremely prejudicial to His Majesty's Service as well as injurious to the People who have been encouraged to settle to the Westward of this proposed Boundary — You will observe to him that it appears from one of Mr. William Johnson's letters to Mr. President Blair dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April last, that he Mr. William had orders to consult the Governors upon such Points as might affect their several



Provinces and it is presumable that Mr. Stuart's orders were agreeable to Dr. Williams tho' no consultation with <sup>the</sup> Governor of this Colony hath been had upon this Subject nor any opportunity allow'd to Virginia to shew their strong Objections to this very limited Boundary.

If Virginia had been consulted upon this Line there would have been an opportunity of shewing that the Cherokees have no just Title to the Lands between the supposed Line and the Mouth of the Cherokee River, which in Fact were claimed and have been sold to His Majesty by the Northern Nations at the late Treaty at Fort Stanwix - - - You will observe that what I and the Council have chiefly in View from this Negotiation with Mr. Stuart is to get the Period of meeting the Cherokees upon this business still further protracted so that we may have time fully to state this whole matter to His Majesty and His Ministers in order to get the Boundary extended to the Cherokee river.

Should Mr. Stuart object that he is not furnished with money as Dr. William Johnson was, You may assure him that it is a part of my plan to implore His Majesty's Ministers to endeavour to assist us in that same manner and that I am not without hopes of Success.

You are likewise to acquaint Mr. Stuart that



MS/1347

in consequence of the Promise made by this Government of  
 \$500 of dressed Deer skins in Goods intended as a compen-  
 sation for those Cherokee who lost their lives in Augusta  
 bounty. Those Goods were actually purchased and sent off <sup>[1797]</sup>  
 to be delivered to them at the Congress appointed to be  
 held at Chiswells mines in November last but that as  
 upon Examination, several of them are found to be much  
 damaged and impaired in their Value, You are to  
 accept of Mr. Camerons proposal signified to Mr. Presi-  
 dent Blair in his letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> of June and are to  
 have the proper Goods to that amount bought of the  
 Gentleman who has offered to deliver them at Teague at  
 an advance which Mr. Cameron thought reasonable.

You are at the same time to procure a suf-  
 ficient quantity of Wampum for Belts &c to be given to  
 the Indians. As I know You to be perfectly acquaint-  
 ed with the business you are going upon, will trou-  
 ble you with no further Instructions, but refer to your judge-  
 ment and discretion to do the best as occasion shall offer.  
 I have not the least doubt but that you will give me the  
 earliest Intelligence of your success during the course of this  
 very material transaction. - Have the honour to be

Gentlemen/ your very Obedient

Humble Servant / Botetourt.

Williamsburg Dec: 20<sup>th</sup> 1768

Instructions to Col: Lewis and D<sup>r</sup> Walker.



(N<sup>o</sup> 7.)

[P. 101]

Duplicate

not used My Lord

Have inclosed a State of Patents granted in 1752, 3, 5 and 6 together with a Duplicate of N<sup>o</sup> 5. which was put on board the Isabella Capt<sup>n</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Nab the 1<sup>st</sup> of this Instant December, Captain Barron not having been able to sail so soon as he expected. - Many have applied for Grants of Lands in consequence of the Treaty concluded at Fort Stanwix but have all been told that none will be granted till the whole Line is marked out and agreed to by all concerned. -

It is generally thought that the Cherokee will be early persuaded to sell at a moderate rate the Lands marked to be purchased by Red Lines, upon a Map I have sent you in a Packet with N<sup>o</sup> 6. Your Lordship knows too well the harm of Dispatch in business to make it necessary for me to implore you to send your final Instructions to Mr. Stuart upon this important matter and a Duplicate to me the first possible minute. - I have the honour to be with great truth

My Lord

Your Lordships Devoted Humble

Servant

Botetourt.

Williamsburg Dec: 24<sup>th</sup>

1768 -

Earl of Hillsborough -



(N<sup>o</sup> 20.)Whitehall 1<sup>st</sup> March 1769. <sup>Dr 117</sup>

Lord Bolton

My Lord,

I have received and laid before the King Your Lordship's dispatches of the 24<sup>th</sup> of December N<sup>o</sup> 6, and 7, and have it in command to express to you His Majesty's approbation of your conduct, in the steps you have taken to convey an early intelligence to Mr. Stuart, of what passed at the Congress at Fort Stanwix, and to apprize him of the circumstances of difficulty in, and objection to, the continuation of the Boundary Line with the Cherokees, in the manner recommended by the Lords of Trade & directed by His Majesty's Instructions in consequence thereof.

Upon what ground & pretence it was that Sir William Johnson took upon him to deviate from his Instructions upon this point, I will not pretend to say, but since he has thought fit to do it, and since it now, for the first time, appears, by Your Lordship's Letters, that the establishment of the Line, recommended by the Board of Trade, will not include within it many Settlements which have been made by Persons under legal & regular titles, it becomes necessary to have a revision of that measure; and therefore I have received His Majesty's commands to refer the



whole to his Board of Trade, where your Lordship  
may be assured it will have all the dispatch  
which can be given to it, considering the diffi-  
culty and importance of the subject, and it will  
be a great satisfaction to me if, when the matter  
comes to be discussed it shall appear in such a  
light as to justify the giving Instructions to Mr.  
Stuart, to complete with the Cherokee, what Sir  
William Johnson has thought fit to settle with the  
Northern Indians at Fort Stanwix.

In the mean time however, & until this  
matter can be brought to a final Issue, I have  
received His Majesty's commands to direct Mr. Stuart  
to suspend all further proceedings, - touching the  
Line between Virginia & the Cherokee till His Ma-  
jesty's Pleasure is further known, and enclosed  
I send your Lordship, as you desire, a Duplicate  
of my Dispatch to Mr. Stuart upon this occasion.

I am &c.

Hillsborough.

[2114] Endorsed. Drak to / Lord Botetourt. / Whitehall 22 March  
1769 / (N<sup>o</sup>. 20.)      Encl. 2 /



(N<sup>o</sup> 8-)

[P. 11]

Duplicate

My Lord

Your Lordship's circular N<sup>o</sup> 10. shall be exactly observed - I did not receive it till the 31<sup>st</sup> of last month - Inclosed is a copy of a letter from M<sup>r</sup> Stuart with a report from our Commissioners of the effect of their journey to Charles Town - Am inclined to believe that our late Lieutenant Governor would willingly have cooperated with M<sup>r</sup> Stuart if he had been enabled so to have done, and for that my opinion I must beg leave to refer your Lordship to a letter from M<sup>r</sup> Tanquer to the Earl of Shelburne Dated Nov: 18<sup>th</sup> 1766 where he refers his Lordship to a letter to the Lords of Trade Dated: Feb: 13<sup>th</sup> 1764 in which he reports an exact state of Indian Affairs at that important period and begs to be instructed in what manner to proceed.

My Instructions forbid me to remit fines above the value of ten pounds but as they allow me to suspend collecting them, I have ordered two poor Women to be set at liberty who in December 1767 were fined twenty pounds each with a year's imprisonment they have suffered their whole year's imprisonment and being utterly incapable of paying the fine.



I have the honour to be

your Lordships

Devoted humble servt.

Botetourt.

Williamsburg Feb: 11<sup>th</sup> 1769.

[p. 10]

Endorsed No 8. / Duplicate /

Also endorsed. Williamsburg, Virginia / 11<sup>th</sup> Feb: 1769 / Lord Botetourt / (No 8) / 8<sup>th</sup> 17 April. / (Dup.<sup>ce</sup> - origl not recd.) / B.6. /

End.



Charles Town 19<sup>th</sup> January 1769 [P. 9]

My Lord

On the 11<sup>th</sup> current I was Honor'd with your Excellency's letter by Col: Lewis and Doctor Walker, with whom I have fully conferr'd on your Lordship's proposal of agreeing up: on a fresh plan for a New Boundary line behind your Province.

In consequence of orders from His Majesty I enter'd up: on a Negotiation with the Cherokee Indians in the year 1765, for ascertaining a Boundary line dividing what Lands they proposed ceding to His Majesty in the different Provinces within this District from what they reserv'd for hunting Ground. My Ideas upon that Subject, I fully communicated to Lieutenant Governor Tanquer in my Letters of 10<sup>th</sup> February, 24<sup>th</sup> November & 17<sup>th</sup> December 1766. 2<sup>o</sup>. & 19<sup>th</sup> March, & 21<sup>st</sup> July, 1767, in which I sent him copies of the Messages to me from the Cherokees, pointing out their claims and the courses of the proposed line, and desiring to be inform'd of his sentiments and how far the Boundary proposed by the Indians was agreeable to him and his Council, but that Gentleman never favour'd me with any explicit answer, but in general signified an aversion to the Measure.

It was my duty to represent to His Majesty's Ministers the discontent of the Indian Tribes on account of settlements made on their Lands without any



cession being obtained from them, at the same time  
I submitted the steps I had taken and the Expecta-  
tions and proposals of the different Indians, and his  
Majesty's orders thereupon were signified to the respective  
Governors by the Earl of Shelburne's circular Letter of 13<sup>th</sup>  
September 1766 and by his Lordship's Letters to me of said  
date, and the 11<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1766. I was directed to proceed  
to the ascertaining a Boundary Line, without loss of  
time, in concert with the Governors of the different  
Provinces, notwithstanding which the Province of Virgi-  
nia never would co-operate with me or signify wheth-  
er or not they approved of the proposed Boundary  
Line, which difficulty I represented in different Letters  
to His Majesty's Ministers.

In April last I received Mr President Blair's Let-  
ter of 12<sup>th</sup> March covering copies of a report of the Lords  
of Trade concerning the Boundary Lines in both Districts  
and of the Earl of Shelburne's Letter to Mr Langquier of  
14<sup>th</sup> November 1767 pointing out the course of the Line  
and signifying His Majesty's orders that it should be  
completed, your Lordship will please observe that al-  
tho' I clearly pointed out the course of the proposed  
Line in my Letters to Mr Blair of 4<sup>th</sup> April, 7<sup>th</sup> July  
& 19<sup>th</sup> August last, no objection was ever made to it  
on the part of your Province.

In July last I had the Honor of receiving the



9

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Earl of Hillsborough's Letter of 15<sup>th</sup> April covering the Lords Commissioners of Trade report of 7<sup>th</sup> March, signifying his Majesty's commands to Ratify and confirm the Boundary line as pointed out in said report, expressed in the following words viz that the line described by the Board of Trade shall be Ratified and confirmed in every part and the colonies required to enact the most effectual laws for preventing all settlements beyond said line.

As your Lordship has a copy of said Report it is unnecessary for me to quote the line pointed out in it, it became my duty to pay implicit Obedience to His Majesty's orders in Ratifying and Confirming the same without variation, which I accordingly did the 14<sup>th</sup> of October last by a solemn Treaty signed by all the chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, a copy of which, I have now the honor of sending you.

By the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter of 15<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1763. I am precluded entering into any new Negotiation for lands with the Cherokee Indians without orders for that purpose.

From what I have said your Lordship will see that whatever Inconveniences may result either to the Province of Virginia in particular or to his Majesty's service in general from the Boundary



Line as Ratified and confirmed by the Inclosed Treaty must be imputed to M<sup>r</sup>. Tanquiers disinclination to consult or co-operate with me, to consider the proposed Line and make his objections to it in time. After I had received his Majesty's orders to finish the Matter by Treaty there was no option left in me, or room for advice, where I have a discretionary power I shall always pay the Greatest Attention to any opinion or advice that I shall be honored with by your Lordship and your Council, and I hope it appears that in conducting the Business of the Boundary Line, I was not deficient in that point with respect to M<sup>r</sup>. Tanquer.

I now beg leave to assure your Lordship that I shall with great cheerfulness resume a Negotiation for a New Line when His Majesty shall please to signify his pleasure, In the mean time I shall take the proper Steps to facilitate that Business with the Indians, and am not without hopes of success. I shall by the very first opportunity submit the Matter to the Earl of Hillsborough and shall think myself very happy if I can be instrumental in getting such a Line established, as may satisfy both Parties.

I cannot help observing to your Lordship that Sir William Johnson's having suffered the blame of the Northern Nations to extend to the Mouth of the Cherokee



River, and up to its source, seems directly contrary to the sense of Government and may possibly produce the Effects, which Administration seemed solicitous to obviate.

[P 122]

/I have already submitted to your Lordship, in my Letter of 7<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup> my sentiments on the subject of the presents intended by your Province as a compensation to the Icherokes, to which I must beg leave to refer you. I have the Honor of being, with the utmost respect.

My Lord

Your Excellency's

most Obedient and most

Humble servant

John Stuart.

The Right Honble Lord Botetourt.  
Governor &c &c &c of Virginia.

Endorsed. Copy of W. Stuart's Letter. / Duplicate /  
In Lord Botetourt's (N<sup>o</sup> 8) / Dup. of 11 Feb 1769. /



My Lord

[p. 123]  
p.

On receiving your Excellency's instructions we began our journey to Charles Town in South Carolina, on the fifth day of January we waited on his Excellency William Tryon Esq at Brunswick, by whom we were kindly received and promised all the assistance in his power. on the next day we went to Fort Johnson near the mouth of Cape Fear on the 8<sup>th</sup> Governor Tryon wrote us that some Cherokee Indians were at Brunswick. Judds. Friend and Salus, or the young Warrior of Estotac were two of them, and that they would that day be at Fort Johnson. His Excellency was kind enough to come with them, on their arrival we informed them we were going to their Father John Stuart Esq: on business relative to the Interests of their Nation, and should be glad of their company. and they readily agreed to go with us. on the ninth the Vessel we had engaged was ready to sail, and we embarked with the two Cherokee chiefs, two Squas and an Interpreter, on the eleventh we waited on Mr Stuart & delivered your Lordship's letter and fully informed him of our business. In answer Mr Stuart told us that the Boundary between the Cherokees and Virginia was fully settled and Ratified in Great Britain, and that any proposal of that kind would be very alarming to them, but after some time agreed



we might mention it to them, which we did on the thirteenth of January, The Indian Chiefs appear'd much pleas'd and agreed to wait on Mr. Stuart with us, and in his presence Judds-Friend spoke as follows.

Father on an Invitation from Governor Tryon we left Our bounding some time since, as soon as he saw us he told us of those our two elder Brothers Col. Lewis and Doctor Walker from Virginia, who had matters of importance to mention to us, that equally concern'd our people as well as theirs, this news gave us great joy, and we lost no time in waiting on them, and with great pleasure took a passage with them, in order to wait on you, on the business which <sup>[p. 124]</sup> so much concern'd us, as well as their People. and to convince you that we like their talk. We now take them by the hand, giving them a hearty welcome, and present them with this string of Wampum.

Father they tell us that by running the line lately mentioned as a Boundary between our People and Virginia a great number of their People will fall within the bounds of Our country which would greatly distress those our poor Brothers, which is far from our Intention, and to convince you that we are on all occasions willing to testify our Brotherly affection towards them, we are heartily willing to join in such negotiations as may be thought necessary and most expedient for fixing a new Boundary that may include



all those People settled on Our Lands in the Bounds of Virginia, and we now give them in presence of you our Father, this string of Wampum, as an assurance those people shall remain in peaceable possession of those Lands untill a treaty is held for fixing a new Boundary between them and our People.

Gives a string of Wampum

We then delivered the following talk to the Warriors to be by them communicated to their Nation.

To the Chiefs of the Cherokees.

Brothers

On the 30<sup>th</sup> day of December last being in Williamsburg we received Instructions from Lord Botetourt our Governor a great and good man, whom the Great King George has sent to preside over his colony of Virginia. directing us to wait on your Father John Stuart Esq. Superintendant of Indian affairs in order to have a plan agreed on for fixing a new Boundary between your People and His Majesty's subjects in the colony of Virginia. On Our way to this place, to our great joy, we met with our good Brothers Juds. Friend, and the Warrior of Estitoe/who with great readiness took a passage with us from Governor Tryons to this place where we had the happiness of waiting on your Father Mr. Stuart, and with joint application represented to him the Necessity of taking such measures as may effectually prevent any misun-



understandings that might arise between his Majesty's subjects of the colony of Virginia, and our Brothers the Cherokees, untill a full treaty be opened and held for the fixing a new Boundary, that may give equal justice and satisfaction to the Parties concerned, and that his Majesty's subjects now settled on the Lands between Chiswells Mines and the great Island of Holston River remain in peaceable Possession of said Lands, untill a line is run between them and Our good Brothers the Cherokees, who will receive full satisfaction for such Lands as you our Brothers shall convey to our Great King for the use of his Subjects. your Father M. Stuart's message to you on this head makes it needless for us to say any more on this subject, He will let you, at a proper time know both the time and place where this great work shall be brought into Execution. We have the pleasure to inform you that your two great Warriors now present have heartily concurred with us in every measure, and make no doubt of such measures giving great satisfaction to the whole Nation.

Gave a string of Wampum

Jan<sup>y</sup>. 16<sup>th</sup>.

In Answer to which Judds-Friend and the Warrior of Estotac spoke as follows

Father and our Brothers from Virginia



We have heard your Talks which we think very good, and shall with all convenient speed return to Our Nation, and when our chiefs are assembled shall lay those Talks before them

Brothers we are sorry to have it to say that for some time, bad Blood and evil Actions prevailed amongst us which occasioned a stroke from our Elder Brothers, but I now have the satisfaction of telling you that our Hearts are good and straight and you may depend on their continuing so, and that you may depend the more on what we say. We take off those black Beads from the end of this string that nothing may remain but what is pure and white, we now put the black beads in your hands, which we call the remains of our Evil thoughts and desire you may now cast them away, that they may never be had in remembrance more.

Brothers we shall with great pleasure comply with the request you have made with regard to the Lands you have mentioned and shall wait with impatience for a general meeting that we may have opportunity of convincing our Elder Brothers of our friendly disposition towards them, by giving up those lands as they may be of real use to them, for to us it is but little or none, as we never hunt there, the deer do not live in them Mountains, and you in the mean time may depend that your People shall enjoy peace.



able possession untill we make a Title to the Great  
King.

Brothers we hope the Measures now taken  
will be productive of many advantages to our People  
as well as yours, who by living so much nearer to  
us will have it in their power to supply us with  
goods, for we are often imposed on greatly, as we  
have no Trade at present but from this Province. And  
we hope you our Brothers will signify to your Gover-  
nor, who we believe to be that great and good man  
you mention, Our great desire to have a Trade with  
Virginia. That after this business is happily finished  
which we make no doubt of on the part of Our  
Nation. We may enjoy a Friendly intercourse and  
an Advantageous Trade with our Brothers the In-  
habitants of Virginia.

[p 127]  
25

Brothers

We have often joined you in War against your  
Enemies and you may always depend on our as-  
sistance on any future Occasion.

Gives a string of Wampum

After we had given Mr. Stuart Our reasons for  
thinking it absolutely necessary that a new Boundary  
should be agreed on, he desired us to commit those rea-  
sons in writing and sign them, which we did in  
the following words.



Sir

His Excellency the Right Honorable Norborne de Lord Botetourt Governor in Chief of the Colony of Virginia, and the Kings Council of that Dominion, having orderd us to wait on you, and assist in settling a Boundary between that Colony and the Cherokee Indians. We beg leave to inform you that the line proposed to be marked from Shaws Mills to the confluence of the great Kanhawa with the Ohio, would be a great disadvantage to the Crown of Great Britain and would injure many Subjects of Britain, that now inhabit that part of the Frontier, and have in making that settlement comply'd with every known Rule of Government and the Laws of that Colony.

Lands were first Granted on the Waters of the Mississippi by Sir William Goch, Governor of Virginia, and the Council about the year 1746, in consequence of Instructions from England, and many Families settled on the Lands so granted. In the year 1752 the legislature of Virginia pass'd an Act intitled an Act to encourage the settlers on the Waters of the Mississippi. By that Act they were exempted from the payment of Taxes for ten years, to this Act his late Majesty of Glorious Memory gave his Assent.

The next year another Act was pass'd by which five years indulgence was aded, and in



that on the succeeding year Robert Dinwiddie Esq. Governor of Virginia at that time received Instructions from King George the second, to grant lands on those Waters exempt from the payment of the usual Right Money, and free from Quitrents for ten years.

Under those encouragements was that part of the colony settled. Whilst the Inhabitants were settling on those Lands, the Cherokee Indians were frequently at their habitations, and never that we or either of us ever heard made the least complaint of Our settling, or laid any claim to the Lands we settled untill November 1763. after the Kings Proclamation issued in that year.

The six united Nations did claim the Lands that were settled on the Branches of the Rivers Kanawha, and Managahaly, and were paid a proper consideration for them at Lancaster in 1744. when they executed a deed of cession to His late Majesty

We flatter ourselves that the above is sufficient to convince you of the justice and legality of making those Settlements

The Boundary line that has been proposed would include many of the inhabitants before mentioned within the limits of the Cherokee Hunting grounds. For all such Lands and improvements the justice of the crown would be a sufficient inducement to make some satisfaction to the owners, which would



be an expence to the Crown, and Injure the Inhabitants much, and totally ruin many of them, And the evil would be increased by the loss of the Quitrents annually paid for those Lands, and would also give the Cherokeees a large tract of Country that was never claimed by them, and now is the property of the Crown, as Sir William Johnson actually purchased it out of the six united Nations of Indians, at a very considerable expence and took a deed of Cession from them at Fort Stanwix near <sup>the</sup> the head of the Mohocks River on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of November last.

The Interest of the Crown and Inhabitants of Virginia will be most served by fixing the Boundary with the Cherokeees in 36 degrees 30 minutes North Latitude. that Boundary being already marked by proper Authority as far as steep Rock Creek a Branch of the Cherokee River, and is the proper Division between Lord Granville's Proprietary and the Dominion of Virginia, and includes but a small part of the Lands now claimed by the Cherokeees, they having often disclaimed the Lands lying between the Ohio, and a Ridge of Mountains called steep Ridge, that divides the Waters of Cumberland River from those of the Cherokee River.

This Boundary will give room to extend our settlements for ten or twelve years, will raise a consider-



side born by the Rights, much increase the Duties  
and enable the Inhabitants of Virginia to live with-  
out the manufacturing such materials as they raise.

And<sup>rs</sup> Lewis

Tho<sup>s</sup> Walker

Feb<sup>y</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1769.

[p. 30] Endorsed. Report from commissioners - / Duplicate /  
In Lord Botetourts' (No 8.) / Dup. - of 11 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1769.



(N<sup>o</sup> 9.)

[10.]

My Lord

I congratulate your Lordship upon Her Majesty's being happily brought to bed of a Princess and rejoice with you very sincerely that both are well.

The Resolution of the Parliament of Great Britain to redress the real Grievances of His Majesty's American Subjects cannot fail of being highly pleasing to His Colonies, but I must not venture to flatter you with hopes that they will ever willingly submit to the being taxed by the Mother Country; the reverse is their bred; they universally own a most ardent desire to assist upon every occasion but pray to be allowed to do it as formerly, in consequence of Requisition - In the mean time I must beg your Lordship to observe that the Laws are obey'd, and the Duties complain'd of, collected in every part of this Colony, without a shadow of resistance from any Mortal -

I did not receive N<sup>o</sup> 17 till the 11<sup>th</sup> of this instant February -

Have the honour to be

My Lord

Your Lordships Devoted Humble  
Servant. Botetourt -

Williamsburg Feb: 17<sup>th</sup> - 1769.

Earl of Hillsborough.



(N<sup>o</sup>. 21.)

Whitehall May the 13<sup>th</sup> 1769. [P. 135]

Lord Botetourt.

My Lord,

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of April I received your Lordship's dispatches N<sup>o</sup>. 889, and immediately laid them before the King; His Majesty approves your humanity in suspending the payment of the fines imposed upon the persons you mention, and whenever I am enabled, by your Lordship's report to me of the circumstances of the case, to lay a state of it before the King, there is little doubt but that His Majesty will readily grant an entire remission of those fines.

Inclosed I send your Lordship, under a flying seal, a duplicate of my dispatch of this day's date to Mr. Stuart, containing His Majesty's directions, in respect to an Alteration of the Boundary Line with the Cherokees so far as it affects Virginia. Your Lordship will observe the condition on which His Majesty | consents to this [P. 136] Alteration, and I trust you will not meet with any difficulty in obtaining the Consent of the House of Burgesses to what His Majesty expects on their part, which it is His Majesty's Pleasure your Lordship shall lay before them, at such time, and in such manner, as you shall



think will be most likely to induce Success.

I shall avoid, in this letter, any observations upon the contents of your dispatch N<sup>o</sup> 9. as your Lordship will find in my letter N<sup>o</sup> 22. of this day's date, every thing I have to say upon the subject of that dispatch.

I am &c.

Hillsborough.

f<sup>m</sup>] Endorsed. Dat. to Lord Bute. / Whitehall. May the  
13<sup>th</sup> 1769 / (N<sup>o</sup> 21) / Ent. ✓



C.O. 5: 1347

25

Ind. County July 29<sup>th</sup> 1769 [1769]

My Lord

We have this moment received the disagreeable Advice, that about three hundred Indians, having loiter'd about Fort Pitt for some time, behaved in as hostile like a manner, that several of the settlers beyond the Allegany Mountains, have left their habitations & props. and are come in with their families.

The savages pretended to be going to War against the Cherokee; received a good deal of provisions of the Commander of the Kings Troops at Fort Pitt, and afterwards went to the Bullock Guard, and drove off many of the cattle belonging to the Garrison.

I understand there are about fifty Men in Garrison at Fort Pitt.

We have heard likewise of some disturbance on Greenbrier.

The rest of the settlers beyond the Mountains have assembled together to wait the Event.

They could raise 500 Men but are very scarce of Provisions, which will prevent their making a stand; should the Indians commit more hostilities. I have the honour to be with the most profound Respect

My Lord

Your Lordships most Obedt. humble  
Sert Adam Stephen.



Copy of the Minute of Council upon Col.

[P 343]

Stephen's Letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> of July.

His Excellency the Governor communicated to the Council a letter from Col. Adam Stephen dated 29<sup>th</sup> of July informing of the hostile behaviour of some Indians about Fort Pitt, and of several settlers beyond the Allegany Mountains having thereupon left their habitations &c. Whereupon the Council expressed their surprise that the Indians should so soon discover an hostile disposition after the solemn treaty lately confirmed at Fort Stanwix with Sir William Johnson his Majesty's Superintendant for Indian Affairs in the Northern District: they cannot however help observing that Col. Stephen's information was merely from report, unsupported by any Affidavit, and they incline to think that the mischief done to the cattle and Horses, if any, was committed by some of the Young Indians, who in their first sallies out to War are not always to be kept within bounds. They therefore advise his Excellency to give strict charge, agreeably to the conduct his Majesty and his Ministers have directed should be observed towards those people, that no injury or violence be offered to the Indians: and if hereafter it should become a serious business, proper measures may be taken for the defence of the Inhabitants, who should be cautioned that if they wantonly



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draw on a quarrel with the Indians, they will not be supported by Government. The Council likewise observe that tho' his Excellency's attention ought to be extended to the remotest parts of his Government, yet those people who have settled beyond the Allegany Mountains, not only without any legal Authority, but in opposition to all Authority, depending entirely on the friendship and good humour of the Indians, have very little reason to expect protection as they have already had notice by Proclamation they should have none.

N. Walther blbon

Council Chamber August 8<sup>th</sup>

Another Minute of Council upon the same day.

His Excellency was pleased to communicate contents of a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough signifying his Majesty's directions to Mr Stuart in respect to an alteration of the Boundary line with the Cherokees. Upon which the Council advised his Excellency to have a new Assembly summoned, that the Writs for electing the Burgesses bear Teste the 14<sup>th</sup> of this month, and that a Proclamation may issue the 1<sup>st</sup> Week in September for calling them together upon the 7<sup>th</sup> of November.

[P. 18] Endorsed. [by Botetourt] Minutes of Council / Aug: 8<sup>th</sup> /  
 [in another hand] (2) / In Lord Botetourt's (N<sup>o</sup>. 16) / of 9<sup>th</sup> August 1769. /



(N<sup>o</sup> 18)

[15]

My Lord

I have the honour to inclose an Extract from  
Col. Stephen Dated Sep: 14<sup>th</sup> with my answer and a  
speech of a noted Indian and am with great respect

My Lord

Your Lordships Devoted Humble Ser<sup>t</sup>  
Botetourt

Williamsburg Sep. 30<sup>th</sup> 1769.

S<sup>r</sup>. William Johnson not having as yet informed  
me of His Majesty's having assented to the late  
Treaty at Fort Stanwix, shall be much obliged to  
Your Lordship for an Account of what has been  
done relative to that business -

I shall be much disappointed if the House of Bur.  
gesses do not willingly agree to defray the expence  
of the Negotiation necessary for compleating the pro-  
posed alteration of the Boundary Line betwixt this  
Colony and the Cherokees to which His Majesty has been  
graciously pleased to consent upon that condition -

E. of Hillsborough -

Endorsed (N<sup>o</sup> 18) / Williamsburg, Sept<sup>r</sup> 30. 1769 / Lord Bote-  
tourt. / (N<sup>o</sup> 18) / R<sup>y</sup> 8 Jan. 1770. / C. 2.

[16]



[1-1]

Extract of a Letter from Col. Stephen Lieutenant of  
Frederick County Dated Sep. 11<sup>th</sup> 1769

My Lord

I received the honour of your Lordships Letter with the proceedings of the Council inclosed. When I troubled your Lordship with that Letter I did not apprehend an immediate Rupture with the Indians, but thought it my duty to give what intelligence I could depend upon, least if any thing had happened between them and us, your Lordship should have thought me remiss, as I live contiguous to that country and am acquainted with many of the Emigrants.

Your Lordship, by the inclosed Speech, of a noted Indian, will discover the sense of that people, who it seems are disposed to live on good terms with us, if Our Wicked people would let them alone.

I will communicate the sentiments of Your Lordship and Council to the most sensible of the Inhabitants beyond the Mountains, as it will, no doubt be a great means of binding them to their good Behaviour.

Since the Indian made the inclosed Speech, three profligate fellows of the Inhabitants, have killed one Indian, who came to trade with them, and slightly wounded another.

Redstone



Redstone Creek August 10<sup>th</sup> 1769

Speech of a Noted Indian

Yesterday an Indian Chief arrived at this place called the White Mingo, accompanied by some other Indians and having desired a conference with the Inhabitants of this Settlement. They accordingly met this Day when he made them the following speech.

[p. 10]

/Brothers of Redstone, whom we call Virginians, we are again reconciled with the Commander at Fort Pitt, and are sorry for the late confusion in this and the Neighbouring Settlements, occasioned by a Parcel of his invented and spread abroad by a few ill designing Rascals, to make disturbance between our Brothers and us.

Some have gone off and left their Plantations and crops; It is very hard and we are sorry for it. It is all over now, and we have settled all matters with the Commander at Fort Pitt. It lately looked like quitting hands; but now Brothers of Virginia, our Hearts and Hands are linked together, hold you fast, and depend upon it we will do the same.

The Indians would willingly be persuaded that there never will be war again between them and their Brother Virginians; He do not know our Brothers Intentions, but have a good heart towards them —



xx He means the Pennsylvanians, who by an Act of Assembly made it felony to settle over the Mountains and sent commissioners to warn the People off.

Good Brothers of Virginia we desire that you will have a good heart towards us - & we will always have the same towards you.

Take no Notice of these Lies, These Idle Reports - they are false, groundless without the least appearance of truth. I settled you here, and maintained and protected you; When your Country Men would have driven you away<sup>xx</sup>. You are my Children and I am your Father, and your Brother, Therefore you may believe what I tell you - I see you are building Forts, Dunt it, you have no occasion for them. I tell you Brother Virginians, what you shall do with your great Man, let him know what I say to you, & make it publick, that all our Brothers may be satisfied.

My men are often going to War Southwardly, Your people kill them, desire your Great Man to tell them to quit that, and give Orders to let the Indians Pass without disturbance upon their Behaving well.

Brother Virginians There is another thing I would mention to you. Your People have stolen some of our Horses - Get them - I have done the like for you, and will always. and have now sent a man to the Towns after Horses that have been stolen from you - I expect he will be back in about Twenty days - This is all I have to say.



[n.]

Extract from Lord Botetourts answer to Col. Stephen  
Dated Sep. 27<sup>th</sup>

I am much pleased with the speech you have sent me and rejoice that the appearance of an Indian War is entirely blown over. — must intreat you to be very attentive to carry into execution the Laws of your Country against offenders of every sort, and must likewise desire that you convince all around you that Indians who behave well are equally entitled to Protection with any other of His Majesty's Subjects, that their lives are equally precious, and that all who shall be convicted of murdering an Indian will certainly die.

[n.]

Endorsed <sup>of King & Botetourts</sup> Extract from a letter / from Col. Stephen Dated /  
Sep. 14<sup>th</sup> with Lord Botetourts / answer and a speech of /  
a noted Indian delivered / at Redstone Creek Aug<sup>r</sup> / 10<sup>th</sup> /  
1769.] In Lord Botetourts (N<sup>o</sup>. 18) / of 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1769



(N. 19)

[p. 15]

My Lord

I have inclosed an Extract from Col. Stephen Dated Oct. 19<sup>th</sup> together with my answer and a copy of a letter I dispatched yesterday by express to the Commanding Officer at Fort Pitt with ten Copies of the inclosed Proclamation -

I shall be much obliged to Your Lordship if you can procure for Colonel Henry and send to me immediately a Patent under His Majestys Sign Manual to secure to him the sole right of vending his Map of Virginia which he has made perfect at great expence - Mr. Hanbury was desired to apply to you for the above favour but Colonel Henry apprehends that the long Illness and death of that Gentleman may probably have kept from Your Lordship all knowledge of his humble request

I have the honour to be My Lord

Your Lordships Devoted Humble / Servt.

Botetourt

Williamsburg

Oct. 22<sup>d</sup> 1769.

E. of Hillsborough -

[p. 16]

Endorsed (N. 19) / Williamsburg, Oct. 22. 1769. / Lord Botetourt /  
(N. 19.) / R. 5 Jan. 1770. / 6. 3.



C.O.5;1348

Extract of a Letter from Col: Adam Stephen <sup>[p. 4]</sup>

Dat: September 27<sup>th</sup> 1769. —

My Lord

Your Lordship was informed by my last, that some of the worthless part of the Inhabitants over the Mountains had kill'd an Indian since the white Mings made his speech to the Inhabitants of Redstone.

There are two more Indians kill'd since that Murder, for particulars, I beg leave to refer Your Lordship to the Bearer Colonel Wilson of Hampshire, who commanded a company of Militia in actual service, under my direction last Indian War, and behaved well. And who has at this time, acted with great spirit as a Magistrate, tho' the prisoner apprehended by his Warrant was rescued, by a Banditti, who if not checked in time, will be troublesome to Your Lordships Administration.

The Indians very highly resent the conduct of our people, and threaten immediate Revenge, which if not prevented, will be attended with the most dismal consequences to this colony and the neighbouring provinces.

Pardon me, my Lord if I presume to inform your Lordship, that the most advisable step to be taken at this crisis, seems to me to be your



Lordship's sending a person of Weight known to the  
 Indians, to assure them in your Lordships name that  
 the behaviour of this Banditti is directly contrary to  
 the sentiments of your Lordship, and Government of this  
 colony, and that your Lordship has issued orders, and  
 pursued the proper measures for Apprehending the  
 Malefactors and bringing them to condign punishment.

[1.20]

(by Botetourt)

Endorsed [Extract from Col: / Adam Stephen Sep. 27<sup>th</sup> / In  
 Lord Botetourts (N<sup>o</sup> 19) of / 22<sup>d</sup> Oct. 1769.



[12-1]

Copy of a Letter to Col. Adam Stephen Esq. Oc:  
tober 19<sup>th</sup> 1769

S.

I have inclosed a copy of a Letter to the Com.  
manding Officer at Fort Pitt together with Copies of  
a Proclamation which I have issued by advice of a  
full Board of His Majesty's Council, I must likewise  
beg leave to inform you that the Attorney General  
has been directed immediately to prosecute all those  
concerned in the rescue of Henry Judey, whose names  
shall be returned to him by Col. Wilson, together  
with names of the Witnesses who shall be willing  
to appear against them - We depend upon the fullest  
Assistance from you and the Gentlemen of your  
County, both as Magistrates and Officers of Militia  
towards bringing to justice all concerned in the late  
Outrages, and trust that you will disperse the in-  
closed Proclamations by all possible means, as we  
are unanimously of Opinion that the Indians can  
only be perfectly satisfied, and the Banditti you  
so justly complain of be kept within due bounds  
by securing for punishment and inflicting the ut-  
most rigour of the Law upon all those who shall  
be convicted of disturbing the public Peace. -

[Have the honour to be /S./ Your very Humble Servant

[Signed] Botetourt]



[125]

Copy of a Letter to the Commanding Officer at Fort

Pitt Dat. October 19<sup>th</sup> 1769. —

S<sup>r</sup>.

Information having been given me by Col. Stephen and others, that many Indians have lately been murdered by certain Banditti belonging to this Government, I have by advice of his Majesty's Council issued the inclosed Proclamation, in order to give satisfaction to the Indians, to evince to all the World our Abhorrence of the late Outrages, and to demonstrate that we will do our utmost to bring the Murderers to justice. .... That these good purposes may be effectually answered, I must intreat that you publish the contents of the Proclamation in the best manner you are able, and that you acquaint the Indians of your Neighbourhood and all you shall see that all who offend them will be punished as soon as convicted, and that every possible protection will be given to all those who behave in a peaceable and becoming manner — I must likewise beg leave to assure you that His Majesty will esteem as meritorious Service, every Assistance you shall give towards bringing to justice the late Disturbers of the Public Peace. —

[Have the honour to be / S<sup>r</sup>.

Your very Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

(and) Boletourt]



[printed]

[p. 29]

Virginia, &amp;c.

By his Excellency The Right Honourable Norborne  
Baron de Botetourt, his Majesty's Lieutenant  
and Governor General of the said colony and  
Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the same.

### A Proclamation.

Whereas I have received Information upon Oath,  
that several Indians of the six Nations, have been  
murdered within the Limits of this Government, in open  
violation of the Laws of this colony, and contrary to the  
Treaties known to subsist between his Majesty and those  
People: That the Perpetrators of these atrocious Offences  
may be punished according to their Demerit, I have  
thought proper, by and with the Advice of his Majes-  
ty's Council, to issue this Proclamation, in his Majesty's  
Name, hereby offering a Reward of One Hundred Pounds,  
for the apprehending and bringing to Justice, each of  
the following Persons, to wit, Henry Judey and John Ryan,  
otherwise called Snow Ryan, charged with being prin-  
cipally concerned in the said Outrages, and Fifty Pounds  
for every one who shall be convicted of having been  
aiding or assisting therein. And I do hereby strictly  
require and command all Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, Con-  
stables, all Officers civil and Military, and all his  
Majesty's other Liege People, to be aiding and assisting



in apprehending and bringing to justice the said  
Offenders.

Given under my Hand. at Williamsburg, this 19<sup>th</sup>  
Day of October, 1769, and in the Ninth Year of  
his Majesty's Reign.

Botetourt

[p. 20]  
Endorsed In Lord Botetourts (N<sup>o</sup> 19) of / 22<sup>d</sup> Oct. 1769.



Ms. A. 9. 2. 5. 1348

97

[p. 100]  
Extract of a Letter from Col. Adam Stephen.

My Lord

In Obedience to your Lordships Commands I have made all the enquiry into the Circumstances of Indian Stephens death, that could be Obtained without being on the Spot.

One Gamble appears to have been principally concerned, in their way to commit the murder they asked a Young Man Benjamin Harrison to go along with them, telling him what their intentions were, he refused to join them, and unless his Evidence can be of weight against them, no testimony can Affect them.

The Steps taken by your Excellency and Government has intirely satisfied the Indians

The News of the Murderers being apprehended, put in Irons, and sent down to Williamsburg to be punished gave them great pleasure.

They declared their great Satisfaction in your Lordships pains taken to do them Justice, Asked what sort of Men the Black Boys were that Interrupted the Trade, and destroyed the Ammunition intended for them.

Upon their being told, that they were disorderly People who would be punished as soon as they were apprehended - They offered your Lordship as many men as you should have Occasion for to apprehend and reduce them to Order.



[P. 102] I hope the Outrages are intirely suppressed, and there  
 / will be no more Occasion to trouble Your Lordship with  
 these fellows. In the mean time I beg leave to observe  
 to your Lordship that the sending Ingham to Williams-  
 burg Jail has had a very good Effect upon the Indians,  
 and that it has probably prevented a great deal of  
 trouble to Your Lordship and to me. Had he been re-  
 . committed to Winchester Jail, the Passions of the People,  
 and their Obstinacy were so great at that time that  
 I should have been Obliged to kill a parcell of them to  
 prevent another Rescue.

When your Lordships Proclamation was carried to  
 Pittsburgh. An Indian of good Education, who was in  
 London about two or three years ago happened to be  
 at that place, and was very Active in Explaining the  
 Proclamation to the Indians and Quieting their Minds

I have the honour to be with the most profound Re-  
 spect My Lord

Your Lordships

most Obedient humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Adam Stephen

Winchester Feb<sup>y</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1770

[P. 102]

Endorsed Extract from Col. Adam Stephen / Dated Feb: 9. 1770 /

In Lord Botetourts (Private) of 22<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1770 / (4) / d.



[p. 35]

The Acc<sup>t</sup>. of his Majesty's Revenue of 2/- p Hogshead &c  
Arising within this Colony of Virginia from the 25th of  
April 1769 to the 25th of October following

The Receiver General doth charge himself  
with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To the Acc <sup>t</sup> . of the Upper District of James River . . . . .	£	13	14.	17.	2
The Acc <sup>t</sup> . of the Lower District of James River . . . . .		44	7.	8.	—
The Acc <sup>t</sup> . of the District of York River . . . . .		6	55.	12.	2
The Acc <sup>t</sup> . of the District of Rappahannock River . . . . .		9	42.	18.	8
The Acc <sup>t</sup> . of the District of South Potomack . . . . .		8	06.	18.	1
The Acc <sup>t</sup> . of the Port of Accomack . . . . .		1	4.	5.	6
The Acc <sup>t</sup> . of the sundry Rights of Land Sold . . . . .		3	46.	—	8
The Acc <sup>t</sup> . of Fines and Forfeitures . . . . .		—	—	—	—
	£	45	28.	—	3

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself  
By the Payment of the following Sums.

By Balance of the last Acc <sup>t</sup> . . . . .	£	5	36.	8.	7
By a Warrant for half a Years Salary to the Governor . . . . .		1	000.	—	—
By a Warrant for Ditto to the Gentlemen of the Council . . . . .		6	00.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Judges and other Officers of a Court of Oyer & Terminer . . . . .		1	00.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Honourable & Reverend Rob <sup>t</sup> Chalmers. deley Auditor of the Plantations for half a Years Salary . . . . .		5	0.	—	—
By a Warrant to James Abercrombie Esq <sup>r</sup> Solicitor of the Virginia Affairs for Ditto . . . . .		1	00.	—	—
By a Warrant to John Randolph Esq <sup>r</sup> his Majesty's At. torney General for Ditto . . . . .		3	5.	—	—
By a Warrant to Nath <sup>l</sup> . Halthoe Esq <sup>r</sup> Clerk of the Council for Ditto . . . . .		7	5.	—	—
By a Warrant to the Adjutant for half a Years Salary . . . . .		1	60.	—	—
By a Warrant to James Anderson Armourer for Ditto . . . . .		6.	—	—	—
By a Warrant to the Gunners of the Batteries for Ditto . . . . .		1	2.	10.	—
By a Warrant to the Ministers for their Attendance one General Court and Assembly . . . . .		1	0.	—	—



By a Warrant for Repairs done to the Governors House	595.	2.	7
By a Warrant for contingent charges . . . . .	391.	11.	1
By Allowance of $\frac{1}{2}$ p b. on £1479 .. 13.7 for negotiating the same in Bills of Exchange in London . . . . .	7.	8.	-
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p b. on £4528. . . . .	226.	8.	-
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	226.	8.	-
So that the Sum Disbursed amounts to . . . . .	£ 4041.	16.	3
And there will remain due to Balance this Acct.	486.	4.	-
	£ 4528.	-.	3

R. Corbin D. R. G.

[p. 26]

I have Examined the within Acct. of his Majestys Revenue Com. mencing the 25th of April 1769 and ending the 25th of October follow. ing and have compared every Article with its proper Voucher pro. duced by Richard Corbin Esq. Receiver General and find the same truly stated and that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for balance thereof four hundred eighty six Pounds four Shillings Sterling.

John Blair D. Audr

Nov. 6th. 1769.

The within Acct. compared and Examined by John Blair Esq. Depu. ty Auditor was produced to me in Council and sworn to by Richard Corbin Esq. Receiver General

Botetourt

[p. 27]

(by Botetourt)

Endorsed [Account of 2<sup>d</sup> p Hogs. Revenue / from y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> of Apr. to the 25<sup>th</sup> of Oct. 1769.] / In Lord Botetourts (N<sup>o</sup>. 22) of / 11<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1769.



[1897]  
Williamsburg Decr 18<sup>th</sup> 1769-

Sir,

I have inclosed copies of an Address and Memorial from the House of Burgesses by which you will perceive that they have agreed to the Requisition I have had the honour to make to them by command from the King but at the same time that they pray for a more extended Boundary than that you have recommended, and intreat that I will again implore his Majesty to reconsider the merits of their humble petition - In consequence of that their desire I have wrote to the Earl of Hillsborough and earnestly solicited that they may be indulged to the extent of their wishes. I have likewise acquainted him that I have intreated you not to take a step towards running any Line until you shall have had fresh instructions from his Lordship. It remains that I beg your assistance towards completing this great work; but should you deem giving that assistance inconsistent with your Duty, shall be obliged to you for your Reasons why this Colony may not be allowed to purchase from the Indians a most desirable country which would in time add very greatly to the value of his Majestys Quitrents. - I have the honour to be

Sir / Your very obedient / humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Botetourt -

W. Stuart Superintendant of Indian Affairs



[1768]

49

The Acc<sup>t</sup> of his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents &c arising within this colony of Virginia for the year 1768.

The Receiver General doth charge himself with the Receipt of the said Revenue as follows.

To Balance of the last Acc <sup>t</sup> . . . . .	£ 18053. . . . .	10
To the Quitrents of the Northern Neck for the Year 1768 . . . . .	6. 13. 4.	
To the Acc <sup>t</sup> of Compositions for Escheated Lands . . . . .		

Quitrents for the Year 1768.

Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances	Amount
Amelia . . . . .	381843	£ 381. 16. 10	£ 38. 3. 8	£ 343. 13. 2
Augusta . . . . .	438000	£ 438. . . . .	£ 43. 16. . . .	394. 4. . . .
Albemarle . . . . .	100000	£ 100. . . . .	£ 10. . . . .	90. . . . .
Accomack . . . . .	220000	£ 220. . . . .	£ 22. . . . .	198. . . . .
Amherst . . . . .	271760	£ 271. 15. 2	£ 27. 3. 6	244. 11. 8
Brunswick . . . . .	380000	£ 380. . . . .	£ 38. . . . .	342. . . . .
Bedford . . . . .	85000	£ 85. . . . .	£ 8. 10. . . .	76. 10. . . .
Buckingham . . . . .				
Caroline . . . . .	170000	£ 170. . . . .	£ 17. . . . .	153. . . . .
Charles City . . . . .				
Cumberland . . . . .	210000	£ 210. . . . .	£ 21. . . . .	189. . . . .
Chesterfield . . . . .	70000	£ 70. . . . .	£ 7. . . . .	63. . . . .
Charlotte . . . . .	50000	£ 50. . . . .	£ 5. . . . .	45. . . . .
Dinwiddie . . . . .	269600	£ 269. 12. . . .	£ 26. 19. . . .	242. 13. . . .
Elizabeth City . . . . .	30502	£ 30. 10. . . .	£ 3. 1. . . .	27. 9. . . .
Essex . . . . .				
Gloucester . . . . .	90000	£ 90. . . . .	£ 9. . . . .	81. . . . .
Goochland . . . . .	85000	£ 85. . . . .	£ 8. 10. . . .	76. 10. . . .
Hanover . . . . .	130000	£ 130. . . . .	£ 13. . . . .	117. . . . .
Henrico . . . . .				
Halifax . . . . .				
James City . . . . .				



Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances			Amount		
Isle of Wight...	80000	£ 80.	—	—	£ 8.	—	72.	—
King William...								
King & Queen...								
Louisa...								
Lunenburg...	178072	£ 178.	1.	5	£ 17.	16.	2	160.
Middlesex...	78017	£ 78.	—	4	£ 7.	16.	—	70.
Mecklenburgh...	266401	£ 266.	8.	—	£ 26.	15.	9	239.
Nansemond...								
Norfolk...	152313	£ 152.	6.	3	£ 15.	4.	7	137.
Northampton...	101553	£ 101.	11.	1	£ 10.	3.	1	91.
New Kent...								
Orange...								
Prince George...	30000	£ 30.	—	—	£ 3.	—	—	27.
Princess Anne...	100000	£ 100.	—	—	£ 10.	—	—	90.
Prince Edward...	188637	£ 188.	12.	9	£ 18.	17.	3	169.
Pittsylvania...								
Spotsylvania...	232213	£ 232.	4.	3	£ 23.	4.	5	208.
Surry...	90000	£ 90.	—	—	£ 9.	—	—	81.
Southampton...	130000	£ 130.	—	—	£ 13.	—	—	117.
Sussex...	85000	£ 85.	—	—	£ 8.	10.	—	76.
Warwick...								
York...	35000	£ 35.	—	—	£ 3.	10.	—	31.
							4256.	8
							£ 22315.	14. 10



Brought Over . . . . . £ 223 15. 11. 10

[p. 92]

Arrears of Distrents Paid in the Year 1768.

Counties Names.	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money	Sheriffs Allowances				Amount		
Augusta . . . 1766	140 000	£ 140. —	£ 14. —	—	—	—	£ 126. —	—	—
Albemarle . . . 1767	170 000	£ 170. —	£ 17. —	—	—	—	153. —	—	—
Brunswick . . 1767	120 441	£ 120. 8. 10	£ 12. —	10	—	10	108. 8. —	—	—
Ditto . . . 1766	340 000	£ 34. —	£ 3. 8. —	—	—	—	30. 12. —	—	—
Bedford . . . 1767	175 000	£ 175. —	£ 17. 10. —	—	—	—	157. 10. —	—	—
Ditto . . . 1766	20 000	£ 20. —	£ 2. —	—	—	—	18. —	—	—
Buckingham 1767	120 000	£ 120. —	£ 12. —	—	—	—	108. —	—	—
Charles City 1767	98 936	£ 98. 18. 9	£ 9. 17. 10	—	—	—	89. —	—	11
Ditto . . . 1766	13 936	£ 13. 18. 9	£ 1. 7. 10	—	—	—	12. 10. 11	—	—
Ditto . . . 1765	98 162	£ 98. 3. 3	£ 9. 16. 4	—	—	—	88. 6. 11	—	—
Ditto . . . 1764	31 62	£ 3. 3. 3	£ . . . 6. 4	—	—	—	2. 16. 11	—	—
Cumberland 1767	184 729	£ 184. 11. 7	£ 18. 9. 5	—	—	—	166. 5. 2	—	—
Chesterfield . 1767	31 750	£ 31. 15. —	£ 3. 3. 6	—	—	—	28. 11. 6	—	—
Charlotte . . . 1767	100 000	£ 100. —	£ 10. —	—	—	—	90. —	—	—
Cooshland . . 1767	48 860	£ 48. 17. 2	£ 4. 17. 8	—	—	—	43. 19. 6	—	—
Hallifax . . . 1766	621 53	£ 62. 3. —	£ 6. 4. 4	—	—	—	55. 18. 8	—	—
Ditto . . . 1761	94 105	£ 94. 2. 1	£ 9. 8. 2	—	—	—	84. 13. 11	—	—
Ditto . . . 1760	78 867	£ 78. 17. 4	£ 7. 17. 9	—	—	—	70. 19. 7	—	—
Henrico . . . 1767	60 000	£ 60. —	£ 6. —	—	—	—	54. —	—	—
James City . . 1767	70 000	£ 70. —	£ 7. —	—	—	—	63. —	—	—
Ditto . . . 1766	37 137	£ 37. 2. 9	£ 3. 11. 3	—	—	—	33. 8. 6	—	—
Ditto . . . 1765	28 538	£ 28. 10. 9	£ 2. 17. —	—	—	—	25. 13. 9	—	—



Counties Names	Number of Acres paid for	Paid in Money			Sheriffs Allowances			Amount					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Sole of Hight . 1767	18 6 8 9	£	18.	13.	10	£	1.	17.	5	16.	16.	5	
King William 1767	144 2 1 1	£	144.	4.	3	£	12.	8.	5	129.	15.	10	
King & Queen 1767	50 0 0 0	£	50.	—	—	£	5.	—	—	45.	—	—	
Lunenburg 1767	24 9 0 0	£	24.	18.	—	£	2.	9.	9	22.	8.	3	
Northampton 1767	1 5 5 3	£	1.	11.	1	£	—	3.	1	1.	8.	—	
New Kent . 1766	34 7 8 9	£	34.	15.	10	£	3.	9.	7	31.	6.	3	
Princess Anne 1767	128 3 5 2	£	128.	7.	—	£	12.	16.	8	115.	10.	4	
Prince Edward 1767	18 5 3 1 1	£	185.	6.	3	£	18.	10.	8	166.	15.	7	
Pittsylvania 1767	40 0 0 0	£	40.	—	—	£	4.	—	—	36.	—	—	
Spotsylvania 1767	160 0 0 0	£	160.	—	—	£	16.	—	—	144.	—	—	
Ditto . . . 1766	31 5 7 1	£	31.	11.	5	£	3.	3.	1	28.	8.	4	
Surry . . . . 1767	16 9 1 5	£	16.	18.	4	£	1.	13.	10	15.	4.	6	
Southampton 1767	134 1 7 3	£	134.	3.	6	£	13.	8.	4	120.	15.	2	
Sussex . . . . 1767	110 0 0 0	£	110.	—	—	£	11.	—	—	99.	—	—	
Warwick . . . 1767	42 7 5 2	£	42.	15.	—	£	4.	5.	6	38.	9.	6	2621. 14. 5
Received of Sundry Persons in several Counties . .											63.	13.	1
											£	25001.	2. 4



[1793]

The Receiver General doth Discharge himself		
By paid to the Honourable and Reverend Robert Chol.		
mondeley on his Majestys Warrant one Years Allow.		
ance ending the 25th of October 1769 . . . . .	£ 150..	
By paid to James Abercrombie Esq. on his Majestys Warr.		
rant one Years Allowance ending the 21 <sup>st</sup> of Sep.		
tember 1769 . . . . .	200..	
By paid to Mr. Commissary Horrocks on his Majestys		
Warrant one Years Salary ending the 25th of Oc.		
tober 1769 . . . . .	100..	
By two Warrants to the Attorney General for one Years		
Salary ending the 25th. of October 1769 . . . . .	70..	
By his Majestys Warrant dated at St. James's the 5 <sup>th</sup>		
day of September 1768 for paying to Thomas Brad.		
shaw Esq. or to his Assigns . . . . .	6360..	
By Allowance of ½ p b. for Negotiating the Bills of		
Exchange in London . . . . .	34..	14. 9
By Allowance to the Auditor at 5 p b. on £6948.. 1. 6	347..	8. 1
By Allowance to the Receiver General on the same Sum	347..	8. 1
So that the Sum Disburst amounts to . . . . .	£ 7609.	10. 11
And there will remain due to Balance this Acct.	17391.	11. 5
	£ 25001.	2. 4

R. borbin D. R. G.



[p. 94]

I have Examined the within Acc<sup>t</sup> of his Majestys Revenue of Quit-rents for the Year 1768 and have compared every Article with its proper Voucher produced by Richard Corbin Esq. Receiver General and find the Charge thereof amounting to twenty five thousand one Pounds two Shillings and four Pence and the Discharge to seven thousand six hundred nine Pounds ten Shillings & eleven Pence both truly Stated So that there is due to his Majestys Revenue for balance of this Acc<sup>t</sup> seventeen thousand three hundred ninety one Pounds eleven Shillings & five Pence Sterling. --

John Blair D. Aud<sup>r</sup>

December 13<sup>th</sup> 1769

The within Acc<sup>t</sup> compared and Examined by John Blair Esq. quire Deputy Auditor was produced to me in Council and sworn to by Richard Corbin Esq. Receiver General

Botetourt

Endorsed In Lord Botetourts (N<sup>o</sup> 25) of 18 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1769 / (8) / d<sup>r</sup>



[P. 149]

Charles Town 13<sup>th</sup> January 1770

My Lord

I am honoured with your Excellency's Letter of 18<sup>th</sup> Decr with the Address and Memorial of the House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia, praying for a greater Extent of Boundary, than that pointed out in the report of the Right Honourable the Board of Trade, and directed by his Majesty to be ratified and Marked as signified by the Earl of Hillsborough in his Letter of 13<sup>th</sup> May 1769.

I must beg your Lordship will be persuaded that in Negotiating a Boundary Line, between the Indian Nations and the different Provinces, I have solely been actuated by principles of Duty, in conforming as nearly as possible to his Majesty's Ideas and Orders, so fully and clearly expressed in his Additional Instructions to all his Governors in 1761, by his Royal Proclamation of 7<sup>th</sup> October 1763, and by his Orders relative to the Report of his Board of Trade contained in the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter of 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1768, which evince His most gracious purpose of protecting and rendering strict Justice to the Indians, thereby to remove their jealousies and Apprehensions, which our Encroachments on their Hunting Grounds too well justified, and from which that dissatisfaction and Hostile Disposition which



proved so expensive and destructive to his Majesty's Subjects, principally arose. I am therefore extremely mortified, when from these considerations, my reasoning on the Subject of a more extended Boundary must differ from that of so respectable a Body as the House of Burgesses of the Dominion of Virginia, whose View and Wishes I can have no Motive to Obstruct or Oppose, except what arises from an earnest desire faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in me.

I beg your Lordships permission to represent, that from the Knowledge of the Disposition of the Indian Tribes within the Southern District, which my Office of Superintendant has enabled me to acquire, I am perswaded the Cherokeees will never consent to give up the Territory pointed at in your Assembly's Memorial, because

First. A continuation of the Line dividing your Colony and North Carolina, from the point where it intersects Holsten's River, in a due Western Course, can never touch the Ohio; but will run within less than Sixty Miles of the Cherokee Towns, and fall upon the Cherokee River a little below Chuala, or the Chickasaw Landing.

[P. 150] /Second. Said Line would cut off from the Cherokeees and Chickasaws their only valuable Hunting Grounds, it being a Fact well known that



they always hunt at the distance of one of two hundred Miles from their Villages, for an obvious reason, the scarcity of Deer near the Dwellings of a Nation of Hunters.

Third. Besides the Distress which the Cherokees and Chickasaws would certainly be subjected to by the loss of their Hunting Grounds; the Settlement of these Lands, by Adventurers from your Colony, who are likewise Hunters, and in other respects disagreeable to the Indians, would prove an insurmountable Obstacle.

These Difficultys, my Lord, would Operate immediately with the Cherokees and Chickasaws; but the jealousies and Apprehensions of every Tribes on the Continent, especially of those within this District, would be again revived by such an Extention of Territory; altho' they are almost effaced by His Majesty's having most graciously directed to settle and mark distinct Boundaries: and in whatever manner the possession pointed at in the Memorial might be obtained from the Cherokees, there is the greater reason to apprehend that it would be productive of a general Rupture with, and coalition of all the Tribes on the Continent; for however Indians may quarrel amongst themselves, yet an Encroachment on the Lands of any Nation, becomes a common Cause, and attracts the Attention of the whole.



The Creek Nation, consisting of four thousand Men have lately complained to me of Settlement being made by Emigrants from Virginia, on the unceded lands on the Mississippi, the Chickasaws and Choctaws are more immediately affected by such Settlements, and also express their uneasiness. At this very time, there are in the Creek Nation, Deputies from the Shawnee, Delawares, and other Northern Tribes, accompanied by some Cherokee, endeavouring to form a general confederacy on the principle of defending their Lands from our daily Encroachments. The principal Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation sent me the enclosed Message in July last, and immediately afterwards Oconostota the principal Leader set out with 30 Canoes of Armed Men to reconnoitre the Settlements on Holsten's River, and see how far your Inhabitants had extended beyond the Line Agreed upon by Treaty in November 1765. These Circumstances appear to be worthy of your Excellency's Attention, and I hope will serve to convince the propriety of my declining to recommend the proposed Extension; and here permit me my Lord, to express my great sorrow for being obliged to refuse my assistance of whatever weight it may be, in obtaining for the Colony of Virginia a Boundary to the extent of their Wishes: my sentiments on the proposal I shall candidly submit to his Majesty's



Ministers, and be extremely happy in carrying whatever Orders they may think proper to give me relative to it, into Execution.

I hope your Lordship will think it for the good of His Majesty's Service to restrain Adventurers from your colony from settling beyond the Line already agreed upon, untill His Majesty's Ultimate Orders can be received.

From the Supposition in the Memorial that the Line therein proposed would fall upon the Ohio, I must conclude the plan referred to, to be Erroneous for the Division Line between Virginia and North Carolina appears by the Map to be in  $36.30^m$  the Cherokee Towns are situated between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $35.40^m$

I Inclose your Lordship my Bill on his Excellency Genl Gage for the amount of the Bill of Expenses, contracted by direction of Mr. Cameron, and I have the honour to be with the greatest Respect

My Lord

Your Excellency's most Obedient  
and most humble Servant

John Stuart

P.S. I have chosen rather to send my Bill upon my Agent at New York for the amount of the Bill of Expenses above mentioned being  $33^{\frac{1}{3}}$  York Currency which



will certainly be paid duly. The Abstract of the Additional Instruction and proclamation I send merely to save your Lordship the trouble of looking for the Original.

[p. 152] (by Botetourt)  
Endorsed [copy of a letter Rec<sup>d</sup> / from Mr. Stuart Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>]  
In Lord Botetourt's (Private) / of 22<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1770. / (1)



[1.153]

B.

I should agree with you entirely in all your Objections to the Line which is desired by the House of Burgesses of the Dominion if it was proposed by that Line to take a single Acre of Land without the consent of those who are allowed to be entitled to part with it - But as the reverse is true I shall still flatter myself that His Majestys Servants will at last be convinced of the utility and reasonableness of our Humble Prayer and that You will be directed to contribute your Assistance towards our obtaining the Object of our Wishes -

In the mean time you may depend upon Adv. venturers from this Colony being restrained by all means in our power from settling beyond the Line already agreed upon, untill His Majestys ultimate orders shall have been received -

I have sent to D<sup>r</sup>. Walker your Draught upon Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Reade and Yates for 33 £ and have desired that all claimants may be immediately paid off -

Extremely Your Obedient  
Botetourt -

Williamsburg Feb: 8<sup>th</sup> - 1770 -

M<sup>r</sup>. Stuart Superintendant for Indian Affairs -



[1769]

Abstract of a Talk from the Headmen and Great  
 Ruling Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation to John  
 Stuart Esq. Superintendant for the Southern Dis-  
 trict dated at Toquah 29<sup>th</sup> July 1769.

Father

The White people pay no regard to all our  
 Talks that we have had... They are in Bodies in  
 the middle of our Hunting Grounds. Some of our  
 people went as far as Long Island on Holsteins  
 River, but they were obliged to return home, for the  
 whole Land is full of White Hunters and the Guns  
 rattling every Way, and horse Paths on the River  
 both up and down. We are sure they have settled  
 the Land a great Way on this side the Line.

Father

We depend on you to send directly to the Gov-  
 ernor of Virginia, that he may write to his War-  
 riors in the Outsettlements to order his People to re-  
 move within the Line, and that his Men shall not  
 hunt in any of our Lands. You have often told us  
 for to Talk to our Young fellows, that they should  
 not steal any thing belonging to the White People,  
 but the Virginia people will not listen to anyBody,  
 but do as they please for they steal our Deer  
 and Land, which if not soon altered will be of  
 bad consequence for our Young fellows are very  
 angry to see their Hunting Grounds taken from them.



(signed)

Ouecounastotah ....X mark

Attahullakulla... X D°

Otaete . . . . . X D°

Hillanawau . . . . . X D°

Sholleloske . . . . . X D°

John Hatts Interpr.

[p. 40]

Endorsed copy of a Talk received / from Mr. Stuart Feb.

1<sup>st</sup> / In Lord Botetourts (Private / of 22<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1770. / (3)



(N<sup>o</sup>. 32)

Whitehall, 12<sup>th</sup> June 1770 [P. 197]

Lord Botetourt.

My Lord,

I have had the honor to receive & to lay before the King your Lordships Letters of the 20<sup>th</sup> of March, and 14<sup>th</sup> of April last, N<sup>o</sup>. 30, and 31.

It would certainly be very much for the Interest of both Virginia & Pennsylvania that their Boundaries, where they interfere with each other, should be fixed and ascertained; but I apprehend this cannot be done without a regular commission, which there is little doubt will be issued whenever the Provinces shall make joint Application for that purpose, and fall upon some Method of defraying the Expence, as has been done in similar cases.

Your Lordship is perfectly right in your Judgement that my Letters, N<sup>o</sup>. 22 and 26, do authorize you to declare in the fullest manner the Principles and Intentions of His Majesty's Ministers; and tho' the Persons to whom, and the manner in which this Declaration was to be made, are not particularly pointed out, and the making it to the Assembly in your Speech had no other effect than to expose it to a Misconstruction in their Reply. [P. 198]



yet Your Lordship ought not certainly to suffer blame for that Communication, so far as Your Speech is confined to the Intention of the Kings Servants; and the Observations I was directed to make to Your Lordship in my Letter N: 29, were only intended to induce a greater Caution in using the Kings Name.

I observe that in a Letter to Your Lordship from the Lords of Trade, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> of March, they desire very particular Information of the State of Settlement in the Country between the Mountains & the Great Kanaway River, not only with a view to forming a Judgement of what has been proposed in respect to the Boundary, but also as it may be useful for other Considerations. The/enclosed Petition and paper annexed will point out to you what was, I apprehend, within their contemplation, and therefore Your Lordship may believe, that no final Resolution will be taken upon what is requested in that Petition, without a full Attention to the Rights and Interests of Virginia.

I am ver<sup>y</sup>

Hillsborough

[P. 300]

Endorsed Dra<sup>t</sup>. to Lord Botetourt/(N: 32)/Whitehall 12<sup>th</sup> June

1770. Ent<sup>y</sup> Dup.



N<sup>o</sup> - 36 -

[p. 261]

Williamsburg July 31<sup>st</sup> - 1770

My Lord

I have sent in this Box by Captain Walker  
45 Acts, three Resolves, and a Schedule of claims, with  
the Journals of both Houses and Minutes of the Coun-  
cil, and as I verily believe that the Acts contain no  
objectionable matter shall be thankful for as imme-  
diate an allowance as can be conveniently granted.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to  
intrust to his colonies, the entire Management of Trade  
with the Indians, commissioners at the particular de-  
-sire of the Province of Pennsylvania, were appointed  
by the Assembly of this Dominion, to meet commis-  
-sioners from the Northern colonies at New York up-  
-on the 10<sup>th</sup> of July, to form and agree upon a gen-  
-eral plan for the regulation of the Indian Trade,  
and accordingly attended upon that very day, but  
the same punctuality not having been observed by  
those who at first appeared most earnest for that  
meeting, our commissioners are returned without hav-  
-ing entered upon any business -

I have the honour to be

Your Lordships Devoted Humble Servant

Botetourt.

E. of Hillsborough.



N<sup>o</sup> 37-

[p. 265]

My Lord

Mr. Stuart having in the inclosed answer to my express, acquainted me, that near 400 Sterling, more than his Original Estimate, would be wanting, in order to enable him to compleat the purchase of those lands from the Indians, to which The King has been graciously pleased to consent; I have presumed to draw upon His Majestys Quit rents for that sum, as I could not otherwise have made good to the several Branches of this Legislature the promise I thought myself authorized to make - Should Your Lordship be of a different Opinion, I will immediately answer your Draught for 400 - out of my private fortune, as I would rather forfeit the whole, than be guilty of even the appearance of Deceit -

I have the honour to be

Your Lordships most Devoted  
Humble Servant

Botetourt.

Williamsburg Aug: 10<sup>th</sup> 1770

Earl of Hillsborough

Endorsed Williamsburg Aug<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1770. / Lord Botetourt. / (N<sup>o</sup> 37.)

Ry 21<sup>st</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> / b. 23.

[p. 268]



[1269]  
Charles Town 12<sup>th</sup> July 1770.

My Lord

On the 10<sup>th</sup> current in the Evening, I was honored with your Excellency's Letter of 21<sup>st</sup> ultimate desiring me immediately to enter upon a Treaty with the Cherokeees in order to obtain as soon as possible for the Dominion of Virginia a cession of those lands pointed out in His Majesty's Instructions to me.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> in the morning I sent off an Express to Mr. Cameron my Deputy with the necessary Directions of convening the Cherokee chiefs on the 5<sup>th</sup> of October at Lochaber 250 Miles from Charles Town, and about 45 Miles from Keowee in the lower Cherokee Settlement.

It will be impossible to prevail with the Indians, after the above mentioned time, to come to any meeting as it will interfere with their hunting, which they chiefly depend upon.

I send inclosed a list of Goods which I think absolutely necessary, with the Charles Town Prices, to which is added an Account of the other unavoidable expences which will attend the Negotiation, the whole amounting to £29,194. 2. 6 this Currency which at the common calculation of seven pounds for one Sterling is Equal to £2884. 17. 6 Sterling.

The non importing Resolutions of the Merchants



and Inhabitants have rendered Indian Trading Goods scarce. I thought myself extremely fortunate in being able to secure the Goods contained in the Inclosed Estimate at the Prices therein mentioned which are about 42 p 6<sup>d</sup> advance on the prime cost in England. I shall without loss of time hire Waggon at the cheapest rate and beg your Lordship will be assured that the whole shall be conducted with the strictest Economy, and that I will be as cautious of incurring unnecessary Expences, as if I were laying out my own Money.

The inclosed Estimate exceeds what my Idea of the Expences was when I wrote your Lordship that £2500 would be sufficient, but the great delay on the part of Virginia has considerably altered circumstances, the Cherokees are not in the same Temper they were at that time. They have since been solicited by the Southern and Northern Tribes to enter into confederacies against our Encroachments. The uneasiness they expressed, at being kept in suspense with regard to your Boundary Line, occasioned my meeting them in the Spring, which cost a considerable sum of Money.

[1270] I think it will be necessary that your Lordship empower me to draw upon London for the Expence of the Negotiation, except about three hundred pounds Sterling which if possible I beg to have sent me in Gold, as it is extremely difficult to get cash for Bills without allowing



a Discount of 5 to 3 p<sup>ts</sup> which I presume would not be agreeable, of this I beg to be informed by your Lordship as soon as convenient, as I mean to be extremely punctual with the Indians.

Your Lordship will be pleased to observe that the Expence of marking the Line after obtaining a Cession of the Land, is not included in the Estimate, the advanced Season of the year will render it impossible to undertake that Service before April. My Deputy and Interpreter, with the Indians commissioned by their Nation for that purpose will then attend and meet your Lordships Surveyor and Commissioners at any appointed Place. The Expence of Provisions &c attending this particular Service will be defrayed by Virginia as has been done in all other Provinces, an Estimate of which will be better made in your Lordships Province than by me.

If your Lordship will be pleased to send a Gentleman of your Confidence to be present at and witness to the Transactions of the Congress it will probably give great satisfaction to your house of Burgesses, as well as to me.

I have the honor of being most respectfully

My Lord

Your Excellency's

most Obed<sup>t</sup> and most humble

Serv<sup>t</sup>

John Stuart



[1770]

copy -

Williamsburg Aug: 9<sup>th</sup> 1770

4.

I have inclosed to You an authority to draw upon Mess<sup>rs</sup> Norton and Son in London for 2400<sup>l</sup> Sterling by which You will perceive that the 384. 17. 6 which You have desired, together with 15<sup>l</sup> in order to enable You to purchase Gold by Bills for 300 are both added to the Estimate of 2500<sup>l</sup> with which You originally engaged to procure for this Dominion from the Indians those lands to the purchase of which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to consent - I have likewise appointed Col: Donelson a Member of the House of Burgesses to meet You at Lochaber upon Friday the 5<sup>th</sup> of October that he may be able to report from view to our General Assembly the whole of that transaction, may fix with You a proper time for running the Line and may be instructed in the knowledge of every thing which will be wanted for that material purpose -

I am extremely pleased with the assurance You have given me that the strictest economy shall be observed and as it has ever been the first object of my life to be remarkable for Good Faith and punctuality, I shall depend upon You in the present instance for that credit with the Indians which my Actions shall deserve -

[1770]



I will be answerable that Mess<sup>rs</sup> Norton and Son will  
pay due honour to your Bills for 2900 Sterling -

Extremely Your Obedient

Botetourt

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Stuart Esq<sup>r</sup>.

[copy]

(by Botetourt)

Endorsed [copy of a Letter to/ M<sup>r</sup> Stuart at Charles Town  
sent by Express/ Aug: 9<sup>th</sup> 1770 -] In Lord Botetourts (N<sup>o</sup> 37) of  
10<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1770.



N<sup>o</sup>. 2Virginia Octo<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1770. <sup>[P. 321]</sup>  
7. 11. 70. of orig<sup>l</sup>

My Lord

On the 15<sup>th</sup> Inst. I did myself the honour of writing to your Lordship to acquaint you, with the melancholly event of the death of Lord Botetourt; which had thrown his Majesty's faithful Subjects of this Colony into the deepest Affliction. At the same time I sent a Copy of the proceedings in Council to shew your Lordship by what means the Administration of the Government had fallen into my hands.

On the Evening of that day, your Lordship's Letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> of July to the Governor, was delivered to me, (And as it contains Matter of great variety and Importance, it hath been read in Council, & together with the several papers inclosed in it, hath been maturely considered; and I now trouble your Lordship with theirs, as well as my own opinion upon the Subject of them.

I must first acknowledge the propriety and justice of your Lordship and my Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in delaying to report in favour of Mr. Walpole & his Associates, for so large a Grant of Lands on the back of this Colony, until the Country should be made acquainted with it, and their Reasons, if they had any, in objection to it, should be heard; and our thanks are particularly due to your Lordship for affording the Governor and Council an Opportunity of defending themselves against the indecent illiberal & unwarrantable Charges, contained in



a Letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> of July 1770 to Mr. Walpole, referring first, to your Lordship's consideration, what degree of Credibility an Anonymous Writer, who thus stabs in the dark, is entitled to; this by the great commendation he gives of the <sup>[p. 22]</sup> <sup>h. 2</sup> generous Proposal of Mr. Walpole and his Associates to Government for the purchase of the Lands they want, it is probable he is one of that respectable Body.

The charges in this Letter are, that the Governor & Council of Virginia have made large & immoderate Grants of the Lands to the Westward of the Allegany Mountains; that many such Grants (of which a List is annexed to the Letter) are made to the Members of Council themselves, who, by selling those Lands to others, make large Profits, and that this practice hath been carried on and encouraged by them, notwithstanding His Majesty's Instructions, that no larger quantity shall be granted to any one person than 1000 Acres. The Truth of Fact is, that this Instruction was not given till 1763, and that all these Grants, so loudly complained of, were made long before the Existence of that Instruction, & in the Year, when it was thought good Policy to settle those Lands as fast as possible, and that the granting them to Men of the first consequence, who were likeliest and best able to procure large bodies of people to settle on them, was the most probable Means of effecting the end proposed. As to the Grantees making large profits by the sale of them to



others, I am confident, the fact is otherwise, since the stat.  
 ed price for such Lands (except in very few cases) hath  
 been £3 Virginia currency \$ 100 Acres, a price very little  
 higher than it would cost any man who should in-  
 .cline to take up singly 3, 4, or 500 Acres. It is very  
 fortunate for me, that whilst I am writing upon this  
 Subject, I do not find my name in any of these  
 Grants, tho' I have been 25 Years a Member of the Board,  
 and am therefore no otherwise concern'd, than to vindi-  
 .cate the Honour of the Governor and the Gentlemen of  
 the Council, especially / of those, whose Names are made <sup>[p. 125]</sup>  
 use of in some of those Grants. I claim no merit from <sup>p. 2</sup>  
 this circumstance, as I do not think their Conduct at  
 all unwarrantable; which I hope to shew in the sequel  
 of this Letter. My reason for declining such engagements,  
 proceeded from an opinion, that little if any profit would  
 arise from them, but some trouble; and the experience  
 I have had now, shews that I was right in that opin-  
 .ion; For I have good cause to know, that those Gentle-  
 .men of the Council, who did engage in those Grants,  
 have not received one Shilling of advantage from them, nor  
 do I believe they ever will. It is true that some of the Gran-  
 .tees residing on the Frontiers, Men of activity and strength  
 of Constitution, who have had all the trouble expence &  
 fatigue of surveying the Lands, & of procuring others to  
 purchase and settle on them, I presume, have made some



advantages, by reserving some to themselves & by the  
Sale of other parts; and this they seem to have deserv-  
ed for their Labour. In order to shew your Lordship  
how groundless the charge is that the Governor & Coun-  
cil have acted unwarrantably in the making unrea-  
sonable Grants of Lands, the inclosed Paper N<sup>o</sup>. 1, con-  
tains the proceedings relative to the Grants to the  
Ohio Company; by which it appears, that by applica-  
tion to his late Majesty, he was pleased to order his  
then Governor & Council to grant them 200,000 Acres up-  
on the Terms express'd in the said Paper; and your  
Lordsh<sup>p</sup> will observe, that tho' some of the Grantees, were  
of the Council, yet many of them were also Resident  
in Great Britain. The next Grant in order of time, on  
or near the Ohio, was by Proclamation from Lieut. Gov-  
ernor Dinwiddie, promising 200,000 Acres of Land to be  
given & divided among such as would voluntarily enter  
<sup>1774</sup> into his / Majesty's Service for the Defence of the Frontiers,  
at that time violently attacked by the French & Indians;  
and those Lands the Officers and Soldiers who served,  
are at this instant surveying, in order to obtain Pa-  
tents for them; and their Right seems to be a good one,  
as many of them seal'd the contract with their Blood;  
whose shares will be apportion'd among their surviving  
Wives Children and other Legal Representatives. Thus far  
the Governor & Council I hope have done right: Indeed



this last Grant was so much approv'd of by his late Majesty, that he soon after adopted and enlarged the plan, by offering by his Royal Proclamation large quantities of Land to the Officers & Soldiers, who should enter into his Service on this Continent; the quantity not fix'd, but 5000 Acres to a Colonel, & so less to the other Officers, according to their Rank, & even to the common Soldiers; To satisfy the Regiments rais'd in this Colony upon that promise, I presume 200,000 Acres will be required. Besides these, We have been told (tho' we have never had an authentic copy of the Treaty at Fort Stanwyz) that the Indians made it an express condition in the Deed of Cession to his Majesty, that 100,000 Acres of it should be granted to Col. Broghan, Deputy of Sir William Johnson, and a like quantity to the Pennsylvania Traders as a Recompence to them for the Injuries & Damages they sustain'd from the Indians during the late War. All these amounting to 800,000 Acres are to the Northward, and I presume near the Lands, which these new Adventurers want; and I presume the Governor & Council to be blameless in all these. In all the other Grants listed at the end of this Anonymous Letter N<sup>o</sup>. 9 I do not find that any steps have been taken towards surveying & seating them; of course they are or will become lapid, except in the two, to John Lewis and others for 800,000 Acres & to James Patton & others for 100,000 Acres. On these Lands which are located



from Green Briar River to the Branches of the Holston River, & will be within the limits of the Land now purchasing by his Majesty for the Cherokees, there are many hundred families settled; I ought here to observe that the Assembly of Virga have given £2500 St. for the purchase of these Lands and these are the people, My Lord, who were so greatly distressed by his Majesty's Proclamation of 1763, requiring them to abandon all the Lands on the Water courses running to the Westward, or into the Mississippi. This proclamation they refused to comply with; nay, they said they could not do it; for having expended their little All under the Grants from this Government, they had no other place to retire to; and have hitherto chose to rely on a kind Providence, exposed as they have been to the resentment of the Indians; and this is the reason that I find, that very little if any Quitrents have been received for his Majesty's use from that Quarter for some time past; for they say, that as his Majesty hath been pleas'd to withdraw his protection from them since 1763. they think themselves not bound to pay Quitrents: However, as this Boundary with the Cherokees will be completed in the Spring, I have no doubt, but regular Government will take place there, as it is in other parts of this Dominion, & that the Quitrents will be there properly collected. I intreat your Lordship to let me know his Majesty's pleasure with respect to those Lands; whether he



C.O.S:1348,

is pleased to permit them to be granted or not; For notwithstanding the Assertions in the paper N<sup>o</sup>. 9. We have not granted one Acre in those parts since the proclamation; nor shall we, until set at liberty to do it; tho many applications have been made for that purpose without success. The people are still continuing to settle those Lands under the equitable Right they derive from <sup>[p. 226]</sup> the Grant to John Lewis & others. James Patton's Grant is also pretty full of Inhabitants, & his family receive some advantage from it; and truly I think they ought; since the old man paid his scalp as the price of it, he being murdered by the Indians on the way, as he was escorting Ammunition for the defence of the Settlers on Green Briar. I can only say on the Subject of those two Grants, and all the other large ones, that they were made at a time when the Policy of the Day was, to make large Grants to persons, who were likeliest to procure people to inhabit and to cultivate the Lands; which ends have been nearly attained in both those Instances. The late War & the prohibition by proclamation have been the causes that those Lands have not been more fully peopled; which I have reasons to think will be effected soon after leave is given to grant Patents for such parts as are settled. Those 1700,000 Acres which I have taken notice of in all, I suppose will take place of all new Adventurers. He do not presume to say



to whom our gracious Sovereign shall grant his vacant Lands; nor do I set my self as an opponent to M<sup>r</sup>. Walpole & his Associates. All that I can, consistently with my Duty, hope for, is, that all prior Rights whether equitable or legal may be preserved, & protected. By equitable, I mean, all those who have had Grants, but have been prevented from complying with the strict Terms of them by the War, or any other unavoidable impediment; By Legal, I mean all those, for which Patents have been obtained.

If we take a comparative view of the merit of those new Adventurers, with that of the people, who <sup>[p. 127]</sup> have/run great hazards during the course of the War, many of whom lost their lives & Fortunes in the prosecution of those Settlements; others had their Wives, children & other dearest Relatives carried into a barbarous captivity, many of whom still languish in that distressful situation, it will not be difficult to determine on which side the weight prevails.

As to the Garbling the Lands which the Letter N<sup>o</sup>. 9 twice mentions, I beg your Lordship to consider that the proposal of M<sup>r</sup>. Walpole & his Associates of paying Quitrents only for the cultivable Lands, amounts to a great deal more in its consequences. For, under that Description, who can suppose that they intend to include & pay Quitrents for sterile mountains or rocky Lands? Whereas,



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we have a law of this country, which the Surveyors are obliged to conform to, requiring that the breadth of every Survey of Land shall be at least one third of the length; and this was enacted, on purpose to prevent the practice of Garbling as it is called, that is, that the Patentees shall be obliged to take some indifferent Land with the good.

Permit me here to observe that the 20 years indulgence these Gentlemen desire before they shall be obliged to pay Quit rents is more than ever hath been allowed, even by the Law of 1754, which was passed by Recommendation from his late Majesty; and the Merit they make of purchasing these Lands is not considerable, when we reflect that the price of 5/ Sterling for 50 Acres which every man pays, before he can obtain a patent (except in particular exemptions as above) amounts on so great a quantity to as much or more, And as his Majesty & his late Royal Grandfather have been graciously pleased to permit the Money arising from the Sale of the Rights to be applied to the Fund for the Support of Government, & the contingent charges thereof, that Fund will sustain a heavy loss, if it should be withdrawn at this time.

With respect to the establishment of a new colony on the Back of Virginia, it is a Subject of too great political Importance for me to presume to give an opinion upon however, permit me, my Lord, to observe that when that part of the Country shall become sufficiently populated, it may



be a wise & prudent Measure; But the argument that the Settlement of those parts will be a good Barrier and Defence to the Frontiers of Virginia, appears to me from experience to be rather specious than solid; for the greatest difficulty and expence of Defending our Frontiers in the last War, proceeded from the vast distance and extent of them: If you increase that distance and extent, the difficulty & expence of defending will be proportionally increased, and the people, as settled there sparsedly, were incapable of defending themselves, & often called for assistance from the interior & more populous parts of the Country.

At all Events, I trust that these Gentlemen, if they succeed in their Scheme, will not be permitted to oppose their power & strength to the feeble resistance of the poor Settlers; who have borne the heat & burden of the Day; and that these will not share the fate of the unfortunate Naboth, whose Vineyard became a tempting object to a rich and powerful man.

It will certainly be proper before any Grant is made to Mr. Walpole & his Associates to have an exact list taken of the people settled on those Lands, & under what Rights; that they may be particularly reserved, & not to leave  
[L. 329]  
a Door open to future contention about them, which however I have at present no possible Method of obtaining: Nor do I think it can be done, but by great



length of time, & at no small expence.

After I had wrote thus far, and was reading it to the Gentlemen of the Council for their approbation, a Letter from Col. George Washington to Lord Botetourt, was delivered to me, which being read, and appearing to be material on the present Subject, they advised me to send a copy of it to your Lordship, which is accordingly inclosed &c. I ought to acquaint your Lordship, that he is the Gentleman who had the Honour to command the first raised Troop, to whom the 200,000 Acres promised by Lieut. Governor Dinwiddie's proclamation is due; and therefore he may be interested in the affair; however your Lordship will judge of the solidity of his reasoning.

I omitted to mention in its proper place, that unless Mr. Walpole & his Associates should sell out the Lands in small parcels at reasonable Rates, they will remain long without much cultivation, or Settlement: since men, in this quarter of the Globe, where it is so easy to become absolute Proprietors of Lands, are not fond of farming them. It is a vast encouragement to the improvement & cultivation of the Lands, when they can enjoy the pleasure to reflect that their posterity will receive the Benefit of the labour they bestow. If these Gentlemen should be left at liberty to exact what Terms they please for the Lands, either by the sale or Letting them to Farm, consider, my Lord, how little ground will be left to hope for a speedy Settlement



or population If they should do neither of these, but each  
individual should keep / possession of his large share, till Lands  
should be scarce & at a high price, as they should require a  
high Rent, which may be raised from time to time, He may  
possibly have reason to apprehend such convulsions & Insur-  
rections as happened in the colony of New York a very few  
years since, between the great Land holders & their Tenants, on  
a Subject of this nature.

Thus my Lord have I endeavoured to give the fullest  
and clearest answer I could to your Letter & the several pa-  
pers referred to & inclosed in it. If I have done it to your  
Lordship's satisfaction, I shall be happy.

I ought to beg pardon for being so prolix, which  
however I could not well avoid, when I observed how very  
desirous your Lordship is of as full & particular information  
as possible of every Thing necessary to this great consideration.

I have the Honour to be, with profound respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obed<sup>t</sup>

and very humble serv<sup>t</sup>

H<sup>m</sup> Nelson P.

[p. 322.]

Endorsed Virginia 18<sup>th</sup> Octobr. 1770 / Pres<sup>t</sup> Nelson / (N:2) / R 23<sup>d</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> /

6.26. / Ent<sup>d</sup>



[p. 333]

At a Council held July 12 - 1749.

In Pursuance of his Majesty's Instructions of March last communicated by the Governor to the Board, Leave is granted to John Hanbury of London Merchant, Thomas Lee Esq. Thomas Nelson Esq. Col. Gressup, Col. William Thornton, Daniel Gressup, John Carlisle, Laurence Washington, Augustus Washington, George Fairfax, Jacob Gyles, Nathaniel Chapman, and James Woodrop Esq. to take up & survey two hundred thousand Acres, betwixt Romanetto's and Buffalo's Creek, on the South Side of the River Allegany, otherwise the Ohio, and betwixt the two Creeks, & the yellow Creek on the North Side of the River, or in such other Parts of the West of the great Mountains, as shall be judged most proper by the Petitioners, for making settlements thereon, free from the Payment of any Rights, and also from the Payment of any Quitrents for the Space of ten Years, & then to pay only the usual Quitrent for so much of the said Lands as they shall have cultivated within that Time, on Condition that they erect a Fort on the said Lands, & place a sufficient Garrison therein for the Security & Protection of the Settlers, & likewise seat at their proper Expence an hundred Families thereon in seven Years; & that no Person already possessed of Lands in this Colony, held of his Majesty by Quitrent, be admitted to take up or settle any of the Lands granted to the Petitioners, without giving Security



for continuing the Payment of the Quitrents for the Lands by them heretofore possessed, notwithstanding their Removal; and that they do not interfere with any Grants already made. And as soon as the said two hundred thousand Acres shall be settled, a Fort erected, & a sufficient Garrison placed therein, they have Leave to take up and survey three hundred thousand Acres more, under the like Restrictions, and conditions, as for the first two hundred thousand Acres, & adjoining thereto within the said Limits.

Copy - Teste John Blair jr. Cl. Secy.



By the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Robert Dinwiddie Esquire.

[p. 234]

A Proclamation.

Whereas it is determined, that a Fort be immediately built on the River Ohio, at the Fork of Monongahela, to oppose any farther Encroachments, or hostile Attempts of the French, & the Indians in their Interest, & for the Security & Protection of his Majesty's Subjects in this Colony; & as it is absolutely necessary, that a sufficient Force should be raised to erect & support the same: For an Encouragement to all who shall voluntarily enter into the said Service, I do hereby notify & promise, by & with the Advice & Consent of his Majesty's Council of this Colony, that over & above their Pay, two hundred thousand Acres of his Majesty the King of Great Britain's Lands, on the East Side of the River Ohio, within this Dominion (100,000 Acres whereof to be contiguous to the said Fort, & the other 100,000 Acres to be on or near the River Ohio) shall be laid off & granted to such Persons, who by their voluntary Engagement, & good Behaviour in the said Service shall deserve the same. And I farther promise, that the said Lands shall be divided amongst them immediately after the Performance of the said Service, in a Proportion due to their respective Merit; as shall be represented to me by their Officers, & held & enjoyed by them without paying any Rights, & also free from the Payment of Quitrents for the Term of fifteen Years. And



I do appoint this Proclamation to be read & published at  
the Court-Houses, Churches & Chapels in each County with-  
in this Colony, & that the Sheriffs take care the same  
be done accordingly. Given at the Council Chamber in  
Williamsburg on the 19<sup>th</sup> Day of February in the 27<sup>th</sup> Year  
of his Majestys Reign, Anno Dom: 1754 -

Robert Dinwiddie

God save the King.

Copy. Teste John Blair Jr. Cl. Secy.

[p. 226]

Endorsed N<sup>o</sup>. 1 / Grant to the Ohio Company / In Pres. Nelson's  
of the / 15<sup>th</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 2



6<sup>th</sup> Decr. 10<sup>th</sup> Geo. 3. 1769.

[p. 117]  
p. 1. of  
original

laid before the House of Burgesses.

In Obedience to his Excellency the Governor's commands, in consequence of an Order of the House of Burgesses of the 29<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1769, I do hereby certify that the following is a true and full Account of all the Orders of Council for granting Lands lying between the Alleghany Mountains, & a line that may be run, from the Western Boundary of the Carolina Line to the Confluence of the River Ohio with the Mississippi.

Nath<sup>l</sup>. Halthoe, Cl. Secy.

1745 Apr. 26 - <sup>N<sup>o</sup> 1</sup> To John Robinson Senr. Esq. & others one hundred thousand Acres lying on Green Briar River North West, & West of the low Pasture and Newfoundland.

[Continues as the paper already  
copied in C.O. 5. 1393. ff. 1165 to 154  
but after the list of names, N<sup>o</sup> 34  
read: -]

So far is a copy of Mr. Halthoe's Acct. of Grants, & which I have since examined, & find them truly copied.

But besides the above, I find a few others which are hereto subjoined, & which escaped Mr. Halthoe's Observation, in running over the journals for a considerable length of Time.



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1743.  
Octo. 29 - Petition of James Patton & others for 200 000 Acres on  
Hood's River, 40 or 50 Miles to the Westward of the  
Head Springs of Roanoke River, & 500 Miles East  
from the great River Mississippi was ordered to  
lie for farther consideration; but they were to  
be preferred to subsequent Petitioners.

[I cannot find that this was ever resumed]

1749.  
Decr. 13 - Granted to Clement Read & Matthew Talbot ten thousand  
Acres in Augusta, begining at Col. Jefferson's lower  
Line on New River in that County, & running down  
the River on both Sides for Quantity.

1750.  
May 1. To Benjamin Watkins, Paul Chiles, Joel Watkins, James  
Johnson, & Henry Chiles forty thousand Acres; to  
begin at the uppermost Fork of Dan River, running  
up & down the Forks of the said River, & over to the  
New River & up & down the Branches of that River.

Nov. 5 - To Augustine Claiborne, Matthew Talbot, William Owen,  
Theodorick Bland, Richard Bland, & Hugh Miller forty  
thousand Acres in Augusta on Little River; begining  
at a Tree marked H. O. 1748 - & running up & down the  
said River, & the Branches thereof.

1751.  
Oct. 26 - To George Josph, & Sherwood Walton thirty thousand Acres  
on both Sides of Holston's River, with the several  
Branches thereof, adjoining the Mouth of Doe River,  
in Augusta in three Surveys.

[1751]  
1759.  
May 3 To Richard Ripley one thousand Acres in Augusta, lying



C.O. 5:1348

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in the Fork between Holston's & New River, extending  
up both Rivers—

Nov. 1. To David Wilson one thousand Acres in Augusta, ly-  
ing on the South Side of Hoods, otherwise called,  
New River, begining at a Cedar Tree marked with  
four Notches, on a small Branch of the said  
River; & so running up & down for Quantity.

<sup>1760.</sup>  
May 6. To John Chiswell one thousand Acres on both Sides  
of New River, begining on the South Side of Hum-  
berstone Lyons's lower corner, & running up &  
down the said River, for that Quantity.

To John Robinson Esq<sup>r</sup> one thousand Acres, on both  
Sides of the New River, joining the Lines of John  
Chiswell, Gent'; & running down the River for  
Quantity.

John Blair jr }  
bl bone }



/Instructions were sent to the Governor dated August 27<sup>th</sup> 1754, requiring him to make Grants of his Majesty's Lands lying to the Westward of the Ridge of Mountains, which separate the Rivers Roanoke, James & Potomack from the Mississippi, to such Persons as should be desirous of settling there, free from the Payment of any Quitrent for the Term of ten Years from the Dates of the respective Grants. And as a farther Encouragement, to induce Persons to settle in those Parts, his Majesty likewise signified his Will & Pleasure, that the usual Fine of five Shillings upon each fifty Acres, should be remitted to all such Persons, as should take out Grants of the said Lands, within the Space of ten Years from the Date of the said Instruction -

Provided, That his Honour should not grant to any Person whatsoever, in his own or in any other's Name in Trust for him, a greater Quantity of his Majesty's said Lands, lying to the Westward of the said Mountains, than One Thousand Acres.

Of which Instruction his Honour the then Governor gave public Notice by Proclamation, dated February 12<sup>th</sup> 1755.

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In Obedience to the Commands of his Honour the President, I have examined the Council Journals, & find that no Grant has been made to any Person whatever, since the said 12 February 1755 - nor even since



the said 27<sup>th</sup> August 1754, of a larger Quantity of Land lying to the Westward of the said Mountains, than one thousand Acres, & but few Grants at all of any of those Lands; as will more particularly appear by the foregoing List of all the Grants, or Orders of Council which have passed; located as above mentioned.

And I also find, that no Grants of those Lands, in any Quantity whatever have been made since the 7<sup>th</sup> October 1763, being the Date of the Royal Proclamation, forbidding the leasing of that Country, but that the Petition of the Loyal Company, for a Renewal of their Grant of 800000 Acres, was rejected in 1763, as being contrary to the Royal Instruction respecting the Quantity to be granted to any one Person [p. 249]

John Blair jr.  
Ch. Bone? }

Endorsed N<sup>o</sup> 2/ Copy of Grants of Lands/ made from April 1745/ vide page 12/ In Pres. Nelsons of/ the 18<sup>th</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup>. N<sup>o</sup> 2 [p. 252]



[H. 202]  
Mount Vernon - Oct. 5<sup>th</sup> - 1770

My Lord,

Being fully convinced of your Lordship's Inclination to render every just & reasonable Service to the People You govern, & to any Society or Body of them that shall ask it; & being in a more particular Manner encouraged by a Letter which I have just received from Mr. Blair (Clerk of the Council) to believe, that your Excellency is desirous of knowing how far the Grant of Land solicited by Mr. Walpole & others, will affect the Interest of this Country in general, or any Sett of Men in particular, I shall take the Liberty (being tolerably well acquainted with the Situation of the Frontiers of this Dominion) to inform your Lordship, that the Bounds of that Grant, if obtained upon the extensive Plan prayed for, will comprehend at least four fifths of the Land for which this Colony hath lately voted £ 2500 Sterling for the Purchase & Survey of; & must destroy the well grounded Hopes of those (if no Reservation is made in their Favour) who have had the strongest Assurances which Government could give them, of enjoying some of those Lands, the securing of which hath cost this Country much Blood & Treasure.

By the Extracts which your Excellency did me the Honour to inclose I perceive, that the Petitioners require to begin on the South Side of the Ohio, opposite to the Mouth



of Scioto which is at least 70 or 75 Miles below the Mouth of the Great Kanhawa, the Place to which the Mineral Line (as it is called) from Holston's River is to run, & more than 300 from Pittsburg, & to extend from thence in a southerly Direction through the Pass of the Quasioto Mountain; which by Evans's Map, the best Draughts of that Country I have ever yet seen, & all the Enquiries I have been able to make from Persons who have explored those Hills, will bring them near the Latitude of North Carolina - From hence they go Northeasterly to the Fork of the Great Kanhawa (made by the Junction of Green Briar, & New River, on both of which Waters we have many Settlers on Lands actually patented) - From hence they proceed up Green Briar to the Head of the North-Easterly Branch thereof - thence Easterly to the Allegany Mountains - thence along those Mountains to the Line of the Lord Fairfax - thence with his Line, & the Lines of Maryland & Pennsylvania, till the Western Boundary of the latter shall strike the Ohio - thence with the same to the Place of Beginning.

[p. 356]

These, my Lord, are the Bounds of a Grant / under consideration, and if obtained will in my humble Opinion, give a fatal Blow to the Interests of this Country; but this I have presumed to say as the Sum of my Thoughts, as a Member of the Community at large.

I shall beg Leave now to offer my self to your



Excellency's Notice, as an Individual, in a more interested Point of View, & at the same Time as a Person, who considers himself in some Degree the Representative of the Officers & Soldiers who claim a Right to 200,000 Acres of this very Land petitioned for by Mr. Walpole & others, under a solemn Act of Government, adopted at a very alarming & important Crisis to his Majesty's Affairs in America — to approach your Lordship in these Characters, it might seem necessary to preface an Apology; but I shall rely on your usual Goodness and Candour for the patient hearing of a few Words in Support of the Equity of our Pretensions; which cannot fail of being short, as I have taken the Liberty of troubling your Lordship pretty fully on this Head before.

The first Letter I ever did my self the Honour of writing to your Excellency on the Subject of these Lands, & to which I now beg Leave to refer, contained a kind of historical Account of our blaim; but as no Embellishment is requisite to elucidate a Right when simple Facts are sufficient to establish the Point, I shall beg Leave to give your Lordship the Trouble of reading the inclosed Order of Council of the 18<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>y</sup> 1754 & Governor Dinwiddie's Proclamation in consequence thereof; & then add that these Troops not only enlisted agreeable to the Terms there stipulated, but behaved



so much to the Satisfaction of the Country as to obtain the Honour of its public Thanks — Would it not be hard, My Lord, to deprive Men, under these Circumstances (or their Successors) of the just Reward of their Toils? Could this Act of the Governor & Council, offered to & accepted by the Soldier, be considered in any other Light, than as an absolute Compact? — And tho the Exigency of our Affairs rendered it impracticable for us to settle this Country, for some Years after the Date of the Proclamation & the Policy of Government forbid it for a few Years longer, yet the Causes being now removed, & the Land given to some as a Recompence for their Losses, & sought after by others for private Emolument, have we not a Title to be regarded among the first? — He fain would hope so — He flatter our selves, that in this Point of View your Excellency will also con.  
[1355] sider us, & by your kind Interposition, and / favourable Representation of our Case, his Majesty will be graciously pleased to confirm the 200 000 Acres of Land to us, agreeable to the Terms of the Proclamation; Or if it should be judged necessary to be more particular in the Location of it, & your Lordship will be pleased to cause the same to be signified to me. I will point out immediately thereupon the particular Spots on which we would beg to have our Surveys made, as part of the Land prayed for in our Petition of the 15<sup>th</sup> of December last, to wit, that on Sandy Creek, will not be comprehended



within the Line running from Holston's River, to the Mouth of the Great Kanhawa.

Such an Act of Goodness as this, my Lord, would be conferring a singular Favour on Men who do not know who else to apply to - on Men the most of whom, either in their Persons or Fortunes, have suffered in the Cause of their Country; & cannot fail of meeting with such Acknowledgments as result from grateful Minds impressed with the due Sense of Obligation - None will offer them with more Sincere Respect, than

Your Lordship's most obedient, & most  
hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Geo. Washington.

At a Council held 18 February 1754

The Governor was pleased to signify to the Board, that as it was determined a Fort should be immediately built on the River Ohio at the Fork of Monongahela, for the Security & Protection of his Majesty's Subjects in this Colony, & that a sufficient Force should be raised to erect & support the same, he judged necessary to give a Reward of 200000 Acres of Land on the East Side of the River Ohio within this Dominion (clear of Rights, & free from the Payment of Quitrents for the Term of fifteen Years, 100000 Acres whereof to be contiguous to the said Fort, & the other 100000 Acres to be on or near the River Ohio) over



& above their Pay, to all who shall voluntarily enter into the said Service, to be divided amongst them after the Performance of the said Service, in a Proportion due to their respective Merit; The Council, on due Consideration of the great Advantage which will accrue to his Majesty from the taking immediate Possession of those Lands - & being satisfied, that there are other Lands sufficient to answer the Quantity granted to the Ohio Company, advised his Honour to notify & publish the said Encouragement, by Proclamation

[A Proclamation did. accordingly issue 19 Feb<sup>y</sup> in the 27 Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, precisely to the above effect, wh<sup>ch</sup> Col. Washington has transcribed in his Letter - & a copy of which is lately delivered to his Honour the President]

(1756) / It may not be amiss to add by Way of Remark, That the Complement of Men adjudged necessary [sufficient] for this Service (tho the Event proved them otherwise) were actually raised in consequence of this Proclamation. That they marched over the Allegany Mountains thro almost inaccessible Passes, & built a Fort on the Waters of Monongahela, which they were obliged afterwards to surrender to the superior Force of the French, & their Indian Allies - That they conducted themselves in that Enterprize in such a Manner, as to receive the Honour of their Country's Thanks, as may appear by the Journals of the House of Burgesses, in the Session following -



And that many of them continued in the service  
till the total Demolition of Fort Duquesne, & Establishment  
of an English Garrison in its Place.

G. H.

Copy Yeste John Blair jr. bl bone.

Endorsed Bd. Geo. Washington's Letter / to / Lord Botetourt / N<sup>o</sup> 3 /  
In Pres<sup>t</sup> Nelsons of the / 18 Octobr / N<sup>o</sup> 2.